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THE GREAT KENNESAW ROUTE.

-W. & A. R. R.-At The following time card in effect Sunday. August 14, 1887.

NORTHBOUND-No. 3 EXPRESS-DA	ILY.
eave Atlanta. rrive Dalton rrive Chattanooga. Stops at all important stations.	11 40 a m
No. 1 EXPRESS-DAILY.	1000
eave Atlanta. rrive Dalton rrive Chattanooga. No. 14 ROME EXPRESS—Daily except S	5 84 pm 7 05 pm
eave Atlanta	anday.
Frive Rome	6 59 p n
O. 17 MARIETTA EXPRES-Daily excep	t Sunday
eave Atlanta rrive Marietta Stops at all way stations and by signals.	.4 40 рп .5 39 рп
No. 11 EXPESS-DAILY.	
eave Atlanta	.4 37 a m
No. 19 KENNESAW EXPRESS—DAII	
rrive Dalton	.5 50 pm .9 53 pm

DALTON ACCOM'N-Daily except Sunday. THROUGH CAR ARRANGEMENTS

t extra charge. Is solid to Rome

Pulman Palace sleeping cars Atlanta
oga, open for passengers at 9 00 p m.
Pulman sleeper Atlanta to Nashville

No. 20 EXPRESS-DAILY hattanooga

MARIETTA EXPRESS - Daily except Sunday DALTON ACCOM'N-Daily except Sunday. Chattanooga 5 25 p m Dalton 7 10 p m

THROUGH CAR ARRANGEMENTS.

i has either Mann Boudoir Buffet or Pullman Buffet and sleeping cars, daily, Cincinnati to noville without change, and first class coach, Chaffanooga to Jacksonville without change hout extra charge. I has Pullman Palace cars Chattanooga to as Poliman sleeper Nastivill; to Atlants

2 has parier cars, daily, Nashville to Atlanta.
Anderson,
1 Superintendent.
Atton Angles
Gen'l Pass Agent.

en'l Pass. Agent. FOR



To cool the blood and brace the mind, will TARKANT'S SKLTZER selection.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 17, 1887.

PASSING IN REVIEW.

VOL. XIX.

Grand Army Men Cheer the President.

AND IN TURN HE LIFTS HIS HAT. A Great Day in Philadelphia-Thirty Thousand Soldiers in the Parade-The Receptions at Night.

PHILADELPHIA, September 16.-Eleven years are gone since our national centennial began. This will be the last. Only record and memory will remain after tomorrow. The wheels of history mark a century since our fathers gave to the nation the constitution which has fosfered a material growth more than fabulous to the old world. These three days will end the story of a hundred years. The record has been a good one. A patriotic spirit commanded each citizen to assist, according to his opportanity, in giving the impulse of success to this occasion. Philadelphia never makes a slow response when the honor of the country is to be sustained or the deeds of men-brave, wise,

patriotic-are to be clebrated. Nature was kind to us yesterday, and today she again showers her gifts upon us with a lavish hand. The day opened bright and clear; a better one could not be asked. Since daybreak people have been astir and clothed in holiday raiment, they were one and all, starting in with a will to make the second day of the grand occasion even more of a success, if such a thing be possible, than yesterday. The sounds of fife and drum early told that preparations were being made for a grand eet demonstration of the nation's protectors. Even during the time of the war of the rebellion, when men left the plow, workshops, home and all, to uphold the honor of their country with the deadly implements of war-fare, there were not as many soldiers in Philadelphia as there were today. And even when that bitter strife ended and those who remained to tell the tale of countless bloody battles marched back to their peaceful homes, their numbers did not even reach the shadow of what is here today. Nearly

THIRTY THOUSAND UNIFORMED SOLDIERS passed in review before the chief magistrate and high officers of this and other governments before the noonday sun, and at their head rode gallant cavalry hero, General Phil H.

eridan. During the past two days there have arrived in the city by various railroad lines nearly four hundred thousand people, and to this must be added the vast number who have reached the city by other means than railroads. There are at least half a million strangers within the city's gates today, and even with this vast themse in addition to a million of inhabitants. g, in addition to a million of inhabitants the page of history made yesterday passed away without blood. No single accident of a serious nature marred the occasion. Every-body was good-na' ed and forbearing, and had but one object in their minds—the peaceful and happy celebration of THE GREATEST EVENT OF CIVILIZED TIMES.

The GREATEST EVENT OF CIVILIZED TIMES.

The enormous size of some of the displays in yesterday's pageant prevented them from occupying any other street than Broad, but to-day's demonstration being purely a military display, passed through all of the prominent streets, thus giving a greater number of people are constructed, witnessing the display the an opportunity of witnessing the display than were allowed to yesterday by reason of the limited space afforded them.

The president was not allowed to sleep very late this morning, for the day was packed full of incidents for him, and he had to start between the kirst City. There had

of incidents for him, and he had to start be-times. His escort, the First City Troop of cavalry, under Captain Grubb, reached Lafay-ette hotel long before 9 o'clock, and in a few minutes a committee of the Commercial ex-change drove up in barouches and paid their respects to the president. Chairman Thomas M. Thompson and B. K. Jamison were already there and in a few moments Mr. Clayeland M. Thompson and B. K. Jamison were already there, and in a few moments Mr. Cleveland was ready for his first public duty of the day—the reception at the Commercial Exchange.

The City Troop cleared the passage for the party, and Mr. Cleveland, leaning on the arms of Messus. Thompson and Jamison, entered the carriage waiting for him. Members of the committee followed, and in a few moments the

Party were clattering down Chestnut street. At the customhouse the inspectors and other employes were drawn up in line and were re-

THE STREETS WERE ALMOST IMPASSABLE, and when the exchange, which is located on Second street, above Walnut, was reached, it took all the efforts of the soldiers to clear a way into the building. In the meantime, members of the commercial, stock, drug, gro members of the commercial, stock, drug, gro-cers and importers', maritime, petroleum, lumber, textile and wool exchanges, and the board of trade, had assembled in a large hall on the third floor and were listening to the strains of Weccacoe Legion band. The ar-rival of the presidential party was the signal for repeated cheering, and when the chief magistrate had made his way to the rostrum at the lower end of the hall the cheering broke out again, and the names of Governor Beaver, Mayor Fitler, Secretary Bayard, A. J. Drexel and George W. Childs were also cheered. Chairman F. M. Brooke announced that as

soon as the president had spoken a few words, the members would be given a chance to meet him. President Comly, of the commercial exchange then said:
"I have the high honor to present to my fellow-members and our guests, his excellency, the president of the United States."

The cheering broke out again, and it was some moments before Mr. Cleveland could be heard above the din. After quiet had been secured, he spoke in a firm and clear voice. He

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

cered, he spoke in a firm and clear voice. He said:

I am glad I have the opportunity to meet so large a representation of the business man of Philadelphia. It is well that we should not entirely forget, in the midst of our centennial jubilec, that the aim and pupe as of good governme at tend, after all, to the advancement of the material interest of the people and an increase of their trade and commerce. The thought has some times occurred to me that in the thought has some times occurred to me that in the thought has some times coursed to me that in the see, and a little more patriotism than we are want to see, and a little more recognition of the fact that a wholesome political sentiment is closely related, not only to the general good, but to the general success of budness. Of course, our citizens engaged in business are quick to see the bearing of any phicy which the government may adopt, as it affects their personal success and then accumulation, but I would like to see that broad patriotic sentiment among them which can see beyond their peculiar personal intersts and Which can '6' ognize that the advance, ment of the centire country is the object for which they may well strive, even some times to the diminution of their constantly increasing profits. Must we always look for the political opinions of our business precisely where we suppose their immedia e necuniary advantage is found,

I know how valu it is to hope for the eradication of such a motive in all the affairs of life; but I am reminded that we ceicbrate today the triumph of patriotism over selfishness' Will any one say that the concessions of the constitution were not well made, or that we are not today in the full enjoyment of the blessings resulting from a due regard for all the conflicting interests represented by the different states which were united a hundred years ago.' I believe the complete benefits promised to the people by our form of government can only be secured by the exercise of the same sprint of toleration for each other's rig

After his speech Mr. Cleveland announced After his speech Mr. Cleveland announced himself as being ready to meet the gentlemen present, and one by one they walked up the steps of the rostrum and grasped his hand, and then shook hands with Secretaries Bayard and Fairchild, ex-President Hayes, Governor Beaver, Mayor Fitler, A. J. Drexel and George W. Childs, who received with him. After the reception the presidential party drove to the reviewing stand at Broad and Walnut streets to witness the military parade.

Walnut streets to witness the military parade.

APPEARANCE ON THE STREETS.

The decorations on the streets, buildings and residences were practically the same as those of yesterday, and every street through which the column passed was almost a solid mass of tri-colored bunting and flags of all natious. In addition to those on Broad street, stands had been erected on Chestnut, Market and Arch streets. The streets themselves were covered by a solid mass of humanity. Twelve hundred and fifty of the city's police force were on duty shortly after daybreak, and were shortly afterwards reinforced by eighty of the Fairmount Park guards and a large number of special officers in citizen's dress. All of the streets through which the parade passed were roped off from curb to curb, in order to insure a clear passage for the troops, and street car traffic was delayed at intervals for a shrt time. The line was opened, however, every forty The line was opened, however, every forty minutes to allow street cars, vehicles and pedestrians to pass through.

THE MILITARY PARADE. At the head of the military parade rode General Sheridan, followed by troops of the regular army, officers and sailors, commanded by Admiral Luce and a marine battalion. Then came state troops in the order in which states ratified the constitution, or were admitted into the union. Delaware first, followed by Pennsylvania, which made the most imposing display in numbers, laying affectives regiments in sylvania, which made the most imposing display in numbers, having eighteen regiments in line, besides a dozen batteries of artillery and detached companies with full division and brigade staffs. New Jersey followed, with 1,500 troops. Next came Georgia, represented by Governor Gordon and staff and the Atlanta Rifles; Massachusetts with one brigade and two detached companies; Maryland with the Fifth regiment and an additional battalion of 1,000 men; South Carolina, Governor Righardson and staff and the Governor's Guard and Greenville Guard; New Hampshire, a battalion of three companies; Virginia, Governor Greenville Guard; New Hampshire, a battalion of three companies; Virginia, Governor Lee and a battalion of 300 men; New York, Governor Hill and staff, four regiments and ten detached companies; North Carolina, Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry; Rhode Island, one regiment; Ohio, Governor Foraker and one regiment; Maine, a battalion of 400 men; Iowa, Governor Harabee and staff and the Governor's Foot Guards; West Virginia, two companies; District of Columbia, one battalion and three detached companies.

The president arrived at the reviewing stand at 11 o'clock, escorted by the First City stand at 11 o'clock, escorted by the First City
Troop of cavalry and a throng of distinguished
guests. Shortly after eleven, Mrs. Cleveland
appeared on the balcony of Lafayette hotel,
followed by Private Secretary Lamont and
wife and two or three guests. Mrs. Cleveland
received an enthusiastic round of applause as
she appeared in front of the balcony, dressed
in a handsome black silk dress with white insertions and a beautiful white feather adorning her hat.

THE PRESIDENT SALUTES GENERAL SHERIDAN.
At just 11:20 General Phil Sheridan, mounted on a handsome sorrel horse, came up the street at the head of the vast cavalcade of military, preceded by a squad of mounted reserves. As he passed the reviewing stand the president arose and tipped his silk hat. It was then one continuous round of huzzas. The troops, one and all, marched with heads erect and eyes looking straight shead, more like graven figures than humanity. General Sheridan, notwithstanding the plaudits of the multitude, rode erect, looking neither to the right nor the left. As each platoon passed the president their commander gracefully raised his hat and saluted, receiving in return a bow of recognition from the commander-in-THE PRESIDENT SALUTES GENERAL SHERIDAN. raised his hat and saluted, receiving in Feturn a bow of recognition from the commander-inchief of all the troops. After passing the stand, and almost directly in front of Mrs. Cleveland's balcony, the cavalrymen gave marvelous exhibitions of their skill in drill exercises which were applauded to the echo. Behind Governor Beaver came over ten thousand Pounsylvania militia, who marched and sand Pennsylvania militia, who marched and performed different evolutions like veterans. Some of them were veterans and carried the flags that had been with them throughout the

late war.

The entire parade was the most successful ever seen in modern times. It would seem that ever seen in modern times. It would seem that the height of military perfection had been reached by the troops of states. It would, in-deed, be hard to imagine anything more in-spiring than thirty thousand uniformed mil-tary men, all of whom were headed by regi-mental bands. The commanders of each turned "face about" as they reached the presi-dent's stand, and with the cheers of countless thousands, and the sweet stains of music, the throng of people were completely enraptured. THE GRAND ARMY.

The end of the parade was occupied by the

Grand Army of the Republic, and as each post passed in front of the stand, its commander gave a salute to the president, and was recognized. Post 2, of this city, carried in the center of its column twenty-one of the flags captured by them during the war. They were a mass of tattered and torn colors, but they were honored by the spectators with cheers, whose echoes seemed to never die. It was a fine appearance they made—some walk-ing with, the aid of crutches, and all of them wearing on their visages the unerring finger-

marks of time.

They were a picture in contrast with the youthful militiamen. During the time they were passing the president remained standing with his head uncovered, and answered each salute as it was given. Orders had previously been issued by the department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic that only post commanders should salute, men in line to stalk foring about. This was not strictly adpost commanders should salute, men in line to walk facing ahead. This was not strictly adhered to, however, and many of those of the rank and file passed by the stand with uncovered heads, and when Garfield post No 4, of New York, came up, the front ranks turned "face about" and sent up a rousing cheer for the chief magistrate, which he graciously acknowledged. Their cheer was taken up by the crowd and carried to the echo. About six thousand Grand Army men were in line. It was just a quarter to three when the last of the Grand Army passed by.

Grand Army passed by.

THE PRESIDENT AT THE CLOVER CLUB. THE PRISIDENT AT THE CLOVER CLUB.

The dinner of the Clover club this evening was a red letter one in the history of that famous coterie of diners and wags. Covers were laid for 150 at Bellevue hotel, and the tables were uniquely decorated with parti-colored lamps. President M. P. Handy presided. Among the more distinguished guests, who both dined and ran the gauntlet of the club's witticisms and gars, were ex-president Haves. both dined and ran the gauntlet of the club's witticisms and gags, were ex-President Hayes; Senator Evarts, of New York; Governors Green, of New Jersey; Gordon, of Georgia; Beaver, of Pennsylvania; Lee, of Virginia; Sawyer, of New Hampshire; Foraker, of Ohio; Perry, of Florida; Loyd, of Maryland; Senator Hawley, of Connecticut; Admiral Duce; Hon. John S. Wise, of Virginia; Henry E. Dixey, comedian; John Hoey, of the Adams Express company; President Kassen, of the constitutional commission; Justice Harlan, of the supreme court; Wharton Barker and Abraham Parker, with members of the Chinese delegation.

ton Barker and Abraham Parker, with members of the Chinese delegation.

At eight o'clock Colonel McClure and William M. Singerly, the committee on part of the club, proceeded to Lafayette hotel to conduct President Cleveland to the banquet room, and thirty minutes later they drove up to the front of the hotel with the president. As the two committeemen appeared with their guest, the entire company arose and sang a verse of the song "Three Cheers for The Red, White and Blue," which ended with "Three Cheers for the President of the United States," as that dignifary was seated by the side of President of the States, as that dignifary was seated by the side of President of the States," as that dignifary was seated by the side of President of the States, as the dignifary was seated by the side of President of the States, as the dignifary was seated by the side of President of the States, as the dignifary was seated by the side of President of the States, as the state of the States, as the side of the States, as the state of the States, as the states of the States of the States, as the states of the States, as the states of the Stat that dignitary was seated by the side of Presi-

dent Handy.
Colonel McClure introduced President
Cleveland. Cleveland.

"Commodore Singerly," said Colonel Mc-Clure, "has promised that our honored guest shall talk an hour; but you all know Singerly." [Laughter.] "I now have the honor to intro-duce the first president of the United States whom the Clover club have had the pleasure to entertain."

to entertain,"
President Handy with mock solemnity passed the "Loving Cup" to Mr. Cleveland, who, after receiving it, said:
Gentlemen of the Clover club: I thought I was sure that I knew the character of Mr. Singerly, but if I had known that I was to be a victim of his I think I would have failed to have entered this banquet hall. [Laughter.] And if I had failed to have appeared here, I suppose it would have been the most to entertain,

isastrous thing that had ever happened. [Laugh-

disastrous thing that had ever happened. [Laughter.]

I shall have but little to say, for what I do say I try to say briefly. I am here for several reasons. First, because I wanted to come. [Laughter and aplause, and a voice, "Never mind the rest.] Secondly, because I couldn't resist the entreaties that were he do out. Thirdly, because this is the only place where I can meet the newspaper fraternity without being interviewed. [Laughter and applause. A voice "He's a dandy"]; and fourthly, because I before in encouraging the sort of thing I is going on about me for the reason that when newspaper men are engaged in this sort of business, they are out of other mischief. [Cheers and laughtet.] I understand that you have a rule regulating the proceedings of this club. I do not know enough about it to follow it, but I propose to suggest the privilege and avail myself of it—that every man shall do as he sees fit. I am a little pressed for time, A good many people are waiting for me, and I thin't very likely that I would rather stay here than go elsewhere. [Cheens and applause.] I do not say that it is so; I say it may be so. [Laughter.]

Gentlemen, of the clover club, I beg to thank you for this recortion."

As Mr. Cleveland retired with Colonel McClure and Mr. Singerly, the company arose and sang:

"Oh! He's a jolly good fellow!"

and sang:
"Oh! He's a jolly good fellow!"

chire and sang:

"Oh! He's a jolly good fellow!"

RECEPTION AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
The reception to President Cleveland and Mrs. Cleveland at the Academy of Music tonight, was one of the grandest social successes ever witnessed in this city. It seemed as though every prominent man and woman everywhere had felt it incumbent upon them do do honor to the head of the nation and his wife. Long before eight o'clock the street in front of the academy was a mass of carriages and fully ten thousand people found their way into the building, before the tired president had grasped the hands of the last comers.

Every one was in evening dress and the scene presented was one of unusual brillance. The immense building was most beautifully decorated with flags, flowers, cut and growing plants, and the galleries and boxes were festooned with ribbons. Before the president and his party reached the academy, every seat in the building had an occupant and the guests of the evening amused themselves before undergoing the ordeal of hand-shaking, by viewing the immense mass of people from a box known as the prince of Wales box.

Just before 9 o'clock President Cleveland and Mrs. Cleveland, accompanied by Justices Harlan and Miller, Secretaries Bayard and Fairchild, Colonel Lamont, ex-President Hayes, Mrs. Lamont, Mrs. Cadwalader, Mrs. Franklin Dick, Mr. and Mrs. Amos R. Little, Governor Biggs, of Delaware, Hannibal Hamlin and Mrs. Hamlin, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. J. Harrah and Major Fitler, took up their position at the rear end of the stage ready for the reception. John A. Kasson, of Iowa, president of the centennial commission, acted as master of cermonies and ushered in Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Ryan and visiting diplomats. The officers of the army, nay and master of cermonies and ushered in Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Ryan and visiting diplomats. The officers of the army, navy and militia, under the leadlof Lieutenant-General Sheridan, made their bows and received a grasp of the hand from the president and his wife. After the soldiers and sailors had passed, the rest of audience followed, and it was nearly 12 o'clock before the hand-shaking was over, and the worn out visitors allowed to go to their hotels.

The president wore a dress suit, which become him a great deal better than the frock come him a great deal better than the frock coat of the morning, and Mrs. Cleveland was clad in a beautiful white satin gown, with ostrich trimming. In her hair she wore several clusters of diamonds. The crowd in the building was something enormous, but the police arrangements were so perfect that everything passed off without a jar.

THE CASE IN COURT.

The Nashville American Under the Eye of the Law.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., September 16.-[Special.]
The case of John W. Thomas and M. H. Smith, representing r spectively the Nashville and Chattanooga and the Louisville and

wille and Chattanooga and the Louisville and Nashville railroads, against the American, came up for hearing at 10 o'clock this morning before Hon. Andrew Allison, chancellor, on argument of a motion for an injunction restraining the defendants from refusing to publish in their newspaper such matter in opposition to the granting of the subsidy to the Midland Rallroad company by Davidson county, and in defense of complainants' position on that question tendered by the complainents for publication under the terms and conditions of an agreement between litiganits. Upon the presentation of affidavits by the defendant resisting the application, the counsel for the complainants retired to read and consider the affidavits, which presents the defendants' side of the case, the counsel for the complainants concluded that it was necessary for them to present to the court counter affidavits in contradiction of the statements made in the defendants' affidavits. The affidavit of the

in contradiction of the statements made in the lefendants' affidavits. The affidavit of the defendants were presented to show that there were definite contracts between the parties touching the publication of the matter. The affidavits having been filed after the chancellor took his seat upon the bench, the complainants said that they were unprepared, in the absence of counter-proof to go to trial but planants said that they were emprepared, in the absence of counter-proof, to go to trial, but would be ready to go on with the argument of the case tomorrow morning. The court there-upon adjourned the hearing until to-morrow, when all parties are expected to be ready, and the case will then be fully argued.

THE ALABAMA SOCIALISTS Meet in State Convention to Air Their Grievances.

Grievances.

Birmingham, Ala., September 16.—The first state convention of the united labor party in Alabama was held here today. The attendance was small, only three congressional districts being represented, but what was wanting in numbers was made up in enthusiasm. Negroes were present in the convention as delegates, and served on the committees. The Cincinnati platform of the party was adopted delegates, and served on the committees. The Cincinnati platform of the party was adopted after a heated discussion. A state executive committee, consisting of one committeeman for the state at large and one from each congressional district was appointed. E. Lesser, a Russian subject, and it is said an exafinilist, was elected for the state at large, but resigned because he was not a citizen of ex-uihilist, was elected for the state at large, but resigned because he was not a citizen of the United States. L. G. Jeffers was then elected. A number of speeches were made, and one of the speakers alluded to the condemned Chicago anarchists as heroes and martyrs. He said he would give \$5 to a fund for the purpose of aiding the anarchists to escape from the hands of the law. Resolutions denouncing the convict system, national banks, class legislation and many other things were passed. The state committee will meet in The state committee will meet in Montgomery in October.

THE AMERICAN PARTY.

Proceedings of the First Convention at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, September 16.—The first convention of the newly organized American party, was held in this city today for the purpose of nominating a national ticket. About 150 delegates were present, and a permanent organization was quickly effected by the election of W. Horace Hepburn, of Philadelphia, chairman, and J. M. Nunyon, also of this city, as secretary. After organization had been as secretary. After organization had be completed, a motion was made that a com-

completed, a motion was made that a committee of thirteen on resolutions be appointed, and that all resolutions offered be referred to the committee without debate.

This motion caused quite a row, in which George F. Edgar, of New York, was the chief figure on the opposing side, and he declared that the purpose of the motion was entirely unAmerican and savored strongly of gag law. After a spirited debate the motion prevailed, and Edgar promptly left the hall as an expression of his dissatisfaction. Ex-Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, addressed the delegates, and was enthusiastically received. The convention will continue in session tomorrow, when it is expected, by the officers, there will be a much larger attendance of delegates.

Larger Than Reported.

New York, September 16.—T. J. Pope & Bros. failure, metal merchants, appears to be much larger than was at first thought. Their liabilities will probably amount to \$50,000 a large part of which, it is said, is on accuming and paper. The assignce declared the firm would pay from seventy-five to 100 cents on the dollar.

ALL ESCAPE CUT OFF.

A Whole Family Burned to Death.

THEIR FRANTIC CRIES FOR HELP-A Harrible Catastrophe in New Orleans— A Candy Factory Burned—Other Destructive Blazes.

NEW ORLEANS, September 16 .- At 12:30 o'clock this morning, an explosion occurred in the grocery store of Dominick M. Messina, at the corner of Enghien and Dauphin streets, and a moment later the entire building was on fire, and all escape from the upper stories, where Messina's family resided, was cut off. The fire must have been burning some time before the explosion, which was doubtless caused by the ignition of powder, which Mes-sina kept for sale. When the firemen reached the scene, the voices of the Messina family could be heard, mingled with the roaring and crackling of the flames, crying for help. Every effort of the firemen to rescue the unfortunate inmates of the burning building failed, and the entire family, consisting of Messina, his wife and their four little children, burned to death.

Large Fire in Shreveport. SHEEVEPORT, La., September 16.—Fire last night destroyed a store occupied by Perrin & Zeigler, commission merchants, in which was stored agricultural implements and hardware, belonging to T. Conway: also store occupied by William Erders & Son, furniture. Freemau & Hamilton, wholesale grocers, R. Z. McKeller, commission merchant, and J. H. Prescott, insurance agency, sustained damage by water. The total loss is estimated at \$50,-60.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., September 16.—A special to the Advertiser, from Eufaula, reports the burning of the Eufaula ice works, and grist mill, attached. Loss \$7,000. Insurance \$3,000.

TRYING TO SAVE THEIR NECKS. The Anarchists Hold a Consultation About Their Condition.

CHICAGO, September 16.-A consultation as to whether they would do anything more to save themselves was held by the condemned an-archists this morning. They talked over the same thing yesterday and renewed the discus-sion this morning. They came from their cells at 8:30 and until 9:30 they talked carnestly and turned the matter over for and against. A close friend of all the men, and a

against. A close friend of all the men, and a prominent member of the defense association, saw them this morning to learn the result of the discussion. He was induced to say that they had discussed two things—one, the question of whether they shall appeal to the supreme court of the United States, and the other, a monster restition; it is proposed to get up.

whether they shall appeal to the supreme court of the United States, and the other, a monster petition, it is proposed to get up, pleading for executive elemency. The last measure was voted against by every man there. They feel, said the informant, that they have done nothing for which to ask pardon of society, for that society ought rather to ask their pardon. As for an appeal to the supreme court, that is a different matter. Some of them feel that they may use every resource to be found in the laws and then if they die, their death will accuse the system.

A member of the defense association said that three of the condemned men were opposed to an appeal to the supreme court, but he refused to disclose their names. He also said that, no matter what the final decision of the men was, their friends would go ahead and make every effort for a reversal of the judgment by the supreme court. In the event of that failing, a petition would be gotten up.

Oltawa, Ill., September 15.—Justice Magruder received yesterday a copy of the Milwaukee Daily Labor Review, which has the words: "Free Speech and Free Press" inclosed in heavy black lines, the type being set backwards. The head lines "Law and Order Triumphant, Society to be Saved by the Judicial Murder of November 11." were marked to attract the judge's attention. The decision in the anarchist case gives entire satisfaction here. Everybody breathes freely with the exception of perhaps a dozen sympathizers with the socialists; everybody says "justice has been done." Reports that the case will be taken to the United States supreme court does not meet with approbation. Lawyers generally think it will not be done.

think it will not be done.

A CHILD THE PAWN. Cross Purposes Between an Alabama Hus-band and Wife.

Wedower, Ala., September 16.—[Special.]
A peculiar case has been engaging the attention of the probate court here. Mr. and Mrs.
Simms became united through an elopement.
Between their families there had been a feud Between their families there had been a feud of long standing. When the honeymoon was over, the young couple quarreled over the feud. In time a girl child was born. The wife escaped from her husband, taking the child with her, and returned to the home of her father. A few days later the father stole the child from its sleeping mother. When the child was located the mother took out a writ of habeas occasion, whereaven the artise county gathered. located the mother took out a writ of habeas corpus, whereupon the entire county gathered to hear the trial. Hon. R. S. Pate was attorney for the wife, and Hon. O. H. Perryman for the husband. During the trial the wife's friends stole the child from the sheriff, but were overtaken. Wednesday night the child was in the keeping of a friend of the sheriff. His house was stormed by a number of the wife's friends. The child was restored to the mother. Great excitement exists.

mother. Great excitement exists.

A STATE FUNERAL.

Burial of the Remains of Governor Bartlett, of California.

San Francisco, September 16.—The obsequies of Governor Washington Bartlett, who died in office, occurred in this city today, his remains being taken to Laurel Hill cemetery. He was given a state funeral, and the occasion was in many respects one of the most remarkable in the history of the Pacific coast. There was a complete cessation of business in the city, and this was the rule throughout the state of California. In San Francisco buildings were heavily draped, and flags were displayed at half-mast from all the public and numerous private buildings. The remains lay in state for two days at Pienonee hall. After reading the Episcopal burial service at Grace church, the public escort proceeded in a body to the cemetery. This included all federal and state judges and public officials in carriages, 1,000 United States troops and marines and 3,000 National Guard troops in addition to numerous civic societies, making 10,000 marchers.

Playing With a Gun. Anniston, Ala., September 16.—[Special.]—
At Ghoccolocco station a party of negro-boys were fooling with a double barreled shotgun. The gun was discharged and instantly killed one of the party, a boy about fifteen years did. The whole load of shot entered the body, tearing off part of the arm and striking his heart. The perpetrator of the deed made his escape, but was captured yesterday near the Georgia line, and was taken by officers and landed in the Jacksonville jail. The boy claims that the shot was accidental, and the reason he ran was that friends advised him to run for fear of a that friends advised him to run for fear of a

Lodged in Jail.

Lodged in Jail.

Greenville, S. C., September 16.—[Special.]—About three hundred negroes paraded the streets last night in torch light procession, to celebrate ithe result of the municipal election. About midnight a negro named Williams, not in rank, hurrahed for the opposition ticket, when Lee Minor, who rode at the head of the torch light procession, drew a pistol from his hip pocket and shot Williamt, the ball entering his right eye and lodging near the leftear. Lee Minor was promptly arrested and lodged in jail.

DRESBACH'S LIABILITIES.

The Most Remarkable Collapse in the History of the Country.

Saw Francisco, September 16.—William Dresbach, one of the chief manipulators of the recently collapsed wheat deal, has filed with the country recorder a full statement of his lia-

Parliament Prorogued Until No-

Following the statement is given a list of wheat contracts, whereby Dresbach agreed to receive 80,000 tons of wheat from various parties at prices ranging from \$1.70 per cental to \$2 per cental, the current price now being \$1.25, The amounts due on these contracts is in dispute. The most startling exhibit made is the amount of money owing to the Navada bank on promissory notes. The statement shows that Dresbach owes the bank \$550,000. He also obtained from the bank six million dollas on a guaranty given by Charles F. Reed, so that he received from the bank in various ways fully \$6,500,000. Reed, who appears as

so that he received from the bank in various ways fully \$6,500,000. Reed, who appears as guaranteed for this enormous loan, is a farmer of Yolo county, in this state, and owns large tracts of land there. How he satisfied the Nevada bank is not stated. Mrs. Paran Stevens, of New York, is his sister, and he has other wealthy relations. In the list of assets there is given a statement of fifty-seven vessels bound for Liverporl, carrying 595,000 quarters of wheat. Dresbach drew upon the consignees of that wheat in England for more than the present value of cargoes, and assets. Therefore they are of no value. Among other assets are two hundred and seventy-eight dollars and forty-six cents of money on hand. There is also a book account of \$1,795,000 owing to Dresbach by Johnston, Bosch & Co., of England, but this amount will not be more than sufficient to cover the losses sustained by this firm on the advances made to cover losses on wheat in Europe on account of Dresbach.

Henry Cobrough, of London, is also mentioned as owing \$712,000, but it is an estimated value of the account fof the same reason stated in the case of Johnston, Bosch & Co. There are various other London accounts of less magnitude, but deemed valueless.

John Rosenfield is also quoted as owing \$107,000. He was a partner with Dresbach, and this represents his share of the loss on joint account.

REVIEW OF BUSINESS.

A Severe Pressure in Money-Effects of Re-

A Severe Pressure in Money-Effects of Recent Fallures.

New York, September 16.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s review of trade for the week says:
All anticipations of monetary stringency this fall which were expressed months ago, are abundantly justified by the pressure now felt. In spite of supplies it im abroad, far beyond reasonable anticipations, were the merchandise movement alone to control, gold would be going out in large amounts; instead, gold is coming in largely through the operations of syndicates in the purchase of securities, or for other investments or loans, and yet the pessure is severe.

for other investments or today, and yet is severe.

The Boston market is tight, many millions having been sent west for radicoad building or other operations. Philadelphia is cantious because of recent failures, and the consequences are not wholly disclosed. Cincinnati banks are forced to especial conservation by Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton uncertainties, and the effects of the Fidelity colapse. Chicago reports an enormous business done by the rate brokers, and the high rates bid by the the late of the state of the country and the country and manufacturers. Stringeney is re-ted at Nashville and Atlanta, with an active de-old at full rates at Nov Orleans. The demand in veland, Omaha, Kansas City and other western es is unusually brisk on account of activity in le or in building.

cities is unusually brisk on account of activity in trade or in building.

The weekly production of pig iron is not smaller than a year ago, as some assert, but according to the Iron Age 121, 42 tons of anthracite and bituminous against 102,413 on September 1, 1886, an increase of 19 per cent. Except for a few grades the tone is weaker, and 1 eavy imports continue, with much complaint of undervaluations. Exports of bread-stuffs, provisions, cotton, cattle and oil in August were \$37,000,000 in value, 6.3 per cent above the same month last year. But the imports at New York for August show an increase of 15 per cent, which would indicate another heavy excess of imports over the exports for that month. Gold comes this way, not in payment for goods, but as a loan.

Business failures occurring throughout the United States 165, Canada 23, a total of 188, against 174 last week and 199 the week previous.

A National Bank Closes.

A National Bank Closes.

CORRY, Pa., September 16.—The doors of the First National bank were closed this morning at 9 o'clock by Bank Examiner Young. It is impossible to learn the financial condition of the concern and everything is quiet, there being little excitement on the streets. The matter of the Clarke & Warren Oil company, of this place, making an assignment of their works to F. E. Mulks, cashier of the bank, vesterday for the consideration of \$120,000 yesterday, for the consideration of \$130,000 caused a few small depositors to draw out yes-terday afternoon. It is thought that the bank had become entangled with an oil firm and that this was the cause of failure.

New Cotton Rules. NEW YORK, September 16 .- The board of managers of the cotton exchange decided today that cotton should go direct from the warehouse to the inspector, who must leave it open for inspection for twenty-four hours and the classification committee get samples, which must be marked with the letter and grade and laid away for future reference.
The decision of the managers will be voted on by
the members Monday.

Type Founders Fail.

Type Founders Fail.

Baltimore, September 16.—John Ryan & Co., type founders, today executed a deed of trust for the benefit of creditors to William A. Fisher, trustee, who gave bond in \$40,000, indicating assets amounting to \$20,000. The firm has been in, business forty years and has always stood well. They say depression in business and bad debts caused the failure.

THE WRECKED BAROUCHE.

Five Ladies Have a Narrow Escape from Death.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., September 16.— [Special.]—One of the most miraculous escapes from death that ever occurred in this county is reported from the eleventh district. Allen Cotton, Will Tucker and Thomas Shaw Allen Cotton, Will Tucker and Thomas Shaw were driving a two-horse wagon along the Granny White tumpike, one of the lines of the harness broke and Tucker got out to remedy it. When he was attempting to get into the wagon the horses took fright and ran at a terrific speed down the tumpike. Several hundred yards ahead of the wagon, the five Misses Washington were driving along in a barouche. On nearing the barouche, Mr. Cotton called to the young ladies to jump out. Two succeeded but the other, three failed to get out before the wild horses were on them. The tongue of the wagon went into the rear window of the the wild horses were on them. The tongue of the wagon went into the rear window of the barouche, striking one of the ladies and cutting a slight place on her neck. The wagon horses went on either side of the barouche. The horse to the barouche was knocked down, the barouche was torn into splinters and scattered over the turnpike. The young ladies were covered in the debris, but in some way escaped injury. Mr. Cotton says he lost his mind, he was se frightened, and when he recovered consciousness he had hold of one of the horses. After the accident was over not one of the entire party could tell; how the three ladies got from under the horses and the wrecked barouche.

Wetumpra, Ala., September 16.—[Special.] The first lady to cross the new iron bridge was the lovely and graceful Miss Pauline Osburn, daughter of Mr. A. S. Osburn. Last Tuesday evening she was escorted over the bridge by Superintendent A. S. Haynes. The length of the bridge is 420 feet; height 40 feet; width of plank to walk on, twelve inches. Miss Pauline received the congratulations of the people for her composure and bravery.

Rains in Alabama.

Montoomery, September 16.—The drouth of over six weeks' duration in Alabama was broken today by copious rains all over the state/and cotton not picked is nearly all open in the fields, and where rains are heavy much damage will be done.

A special from Tuscalcose reports a terrific thunderstorm folloy, during which lightning struck two houses, killing Rush Turner and injuring two other men, one to badly that he is not a produced to the control of the c

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WE'LL GET A REST.

vember Next. READING OF THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Last Day in the Commons—Large Funeral of the Victims of the Mitchellstor Fight-Other Foreign News.

LONDON, September 16.—In the house of commons today, the speaker read a letter from Irish authorities announcing the arrest of William O'Brien, M. P. for Cork. In reply to a question by J. O'Connor, W. H. Smith said he believed that the usual regular formal course would be followed by the course would be followed by course would be followediregarding the trial of Mr. O'Brien. He had no information, he said, that the day fixed for the trial would be an

that the day fixed for the trial would be anticipated.

Mr. Smith, replying to a question by Mr. Gourley, said: "The dominion government had not reported whether the order for the release of vessels seized by American cruisers had been carried out."

The black rod summoned the members of commons to the house of lords, where the lord chancellor read the queen's speech proroguing parliament. The prorogation is until November 30th. Following is the queen's speech closing the session.

My Lords and Gentlemen: My relations with the other powers continue friendly. The protracted negotiations between Russia and myself regarding the frontier which we should agree to recognize at the northern limit of Afghanistan have been brought to a satisfactory termination. The ameer readily accepted the boundary. I hope the convention will powerfully conduce to the maintenance of durable peace in Central Asia. The treaty between Great Britain and China with re's cuce to the relations between China and Burmash has been ruitifed. The confident hope I expressed that a general pacification of Burmash would be effected during the present year has been fully realized. A settled government is being gradually introduced in its remoter districts. The convention was concluded between Turkey and myself for the purpose of defining the conditions under which it would be possible for me to undertake the withdrawal of my troons from Expri at a fixed date has not been ruitified by the singular at fixed date has not been ruitified by the singular at fixed date has not been ruitified by the singular at fixed date has not been ruitified by the singular at fixed date has not been ruitified by the singular at fixed date has not been ruitified by the singular at fixed date has not been ruitified by the singular at fixed date has not been ruitified by the singular at fixed date has not been ruitified by the singular at fixed date has not been ruitified by the singular at fixed date has not been ruitified by the singular at fixed date has not been ruitifi

wo nations.

With singular satisfaction, I mention the assembly with singular satisfaction and the satisfaction of the satisfac

of my empire are bound together.

The queen thanks the house of commons for the liberal provision for the public service, and

the liberal provision for the public service, and continues:

There is some ground for hoping that the grave depression under which all commercial and industrial interests have lain so long is assuming a less severe character. I deeply grieve to add that there is no mitigation of sufering under which large portions of the agricultural community continue to labor. The wants and difficulties of Ireland have occupied your close attention during the protracted session. I trust the remedies your wisdom happrovided, will gradually effect a complete restoration of order in Ireland, and give renewed encouragement to peaceful industry. In order to pass them it has been necessary to postpone many important measures affecting other parts of the kingdom, which doubtless, you will be able to resume without hindrance at the coming session.

After reference to allotments, coal mines, merchandise, markets and criminal procedure in Scotland acts, the queen resumed:

This year, the fift e h anniversary of my reign, has been an occasion of expression of fervent loyalty, which has deeply tubned me. I am, indeed truly thankful for the warm, hearty proofs of an elouwhich have reached me from all classes. In tranking God for the blessings he has volchsafed me and my country, I trust I may be soared to continue to reign over a loving, faithful and united people.

THE MITCHELLSTOWN AFFRAY.

Burial of Another Victim-The Coroner's MITCHELLSTOWN, September 16.—The furneral of Casey, another victim of the afray of last Friday, took place today. Over 1,000 persons, marching eight abreast, all wearing persons, marching eight abreast, all wearing laurel leaves, followed the remains to the grave. There were four bands in the procession playing funeral marches. Father O'Neill, of Cape Colony, has contributed £200 to a fund for a monument to the victims.

for a monument to the victims.

At the coroner's inquest today it was shown that Lonergan was killed by a bullet in the brain, and that Shinnick and Casey died from the effects of buckshot in the brain. The government reporter, whose presence at Friday's meeting was the prime cause of the affray, deposed that when he and the police escort had passed one of the horsemen fringing the crowd, shouts came from the platform to the people to close up. The crowd thereupon began to attack the police. He being in civilian dress escaped unhurt. The story that the people were trying to kill him was not true. He saw stones thrown at the barracks door, to which Constable Leahy had staggered, his face and clothes stained with blood and mud.

TWENTY-FOUR KILLED.

A Collision on an English Railway—Defective Signaling the Cause.

London, September 16.—A dreadful collision occurred today on the Midland railway. A train filled with excursionists, who were going to Doncaster to witness the races at that place, collided with another train and was wrecked.

Many were injured. The Midland train was standing on a crossing a mile from Doncaster. standing on a crossing a mile from Doncaster while tickets were being collected, when the Liverpool express dashed into it. The guard box was smashed to atoms and the first carriage of the Liverpool train was telescoped by the next succeeding carriage and broken to splinters. It was a long time before the injured and dying who were wedged in the prins. jured and dying, who were wedged in the ruins could be rescued. Twenty-four persons wer killed and many of the injured cannot recover The disaster was caused by defective signal

League Meetings Next Sunday.

League Meetings Next Sunday.

DUBLIN, September 16.—The executive branch of the National league has arranged for meetings to be held Sunday at Roscommon, Bandow, Newton and Kilmactomas. Members of Parliament Sheehy, Brunner, Hooper, Timothy, Healy and Dillon will address the meetings.

Mr. Balfour held a conference at the castle today with Lord Ashbourne and General Buller, and it is expected the meetings will be proclaimed.

Sr. Petersburg, September 16.—A pamphlet has been circulated in this city, announcing the reorganization of minitists has been fully successful, and that centres of action are provided with everything requisite for the carrying out of their plans. Minitism is fast spreading in Siberia, where during August forty-eight guards abscouded and twenty-three prisoners escaped.

The Scots Desire Home Rule.

London, September 16.—At a conference of the Scottish home rulers held today, Mr. Findlater, president of the Scottish Farmers' Alliance, advocated home rule for Scotland. He openly declared that the northern and eastern counities of Scotland were ripe for it. A committee was appointed to consider the question of bringing the matter before parliament.

The Scots Desire Home Rule

ROME, September 16.—There have eighty new cases of cholera and six death Catania during the past twenty-four he 150 cases and forty-five deaths in Mess thirty-two cases and ten deaths in the pince of Naples.

ALL HOPE GONE

So Far as Extending the Marietta and North Georgia.

THE HOUSE FAILS TO RECONSIDER. The Debate in Full-The Vote on the Bill-Routine Work of Both Houses-

The Committees at Work.

All hope for the extension of the Marietta and North Georgia railroad, by legislative enent, must be abandoned since the action of the house yesterday, which finally kills the bill for extension.

The final struggle began on the motion of

Mr. Russell, of Clarke, to reconsider the action of the house the day before in indefinitely postponing the bill. The brilliant young repentative from Clarke made an earnest ap peal for the rights of the people of northeas Georgia, and backed by powerful argument matained his position in a telling speech.

The concerted endeavor of the friends of the measure to bring about a reconsideration

worked the question to a point the deepest interest, and when argument began it was evident that a spirited fight was imminent.

When Mr. Russell had finished, Mr. Atkinson, of Coweta, gained the floor and held it for nearly an hour, hurling charge after charge against the Marietta and North Georgia rail-

BITTERLY ATTACKING ATLANTA.

The deep, blue eyes of Coweta's representative fairly glistened as he denounced the effort of Atlanta to get the road as a deep laid scheme to rob and plunder the people of the state.

Much of his argument was devoted to insinuations and abuse against what he termed Atlanta's interest in the matter, and he was virulent in his charge that it was only Atlanta and not northeast Georgia that wanted the ex-

This brought several of the northeast Georgia boys to their feet, who denied the MR. WAY'S CHARGE

When Mr. Way, of Liberty, arose to reply to Mr. Atkinson, he had the attention of every man in the house, and held it throughout his speech. He spoke for the people of his section of south Georgia, and denounced the charge that it was only Atlanta that favored the bill. He was eloquent in his advocacy of the rights of the people of northeast Georgia, and earnest in his appeal for the

A flutter of excitement followed the charge of Mr. Way that it was not the State road, but the East Tennessee road that feared injury from the passage of the bill. He showed that nearly every representative along the line of the East Tennessee road antagonized the bill, and charged that the fears of this road was the milk in the cocoanut. extension of the Marietta and North Georgia to Knoxville and Atlanta would create competition to the East Tennessee road and not to the State road, which was now cut off at Chattanooga by the East Tennessee. He argued this with marked effect, and was frequently interrupted with applause.

Another voice from south Georgia was heard

for the bill, in the speech of Mr. Smith, of

Mr. Glenn, of Whitfield, and Mr. Harrell, of Webster, bitterly opposed the bill, the former claiming that the whole thing was a huge trick of the Marietta and North Georgia to swindle the people, and the latter opposing it on the ground of injury to the State road.

Mr. Clay of Cobb, was brought to his feet by

the announcement of Mr. Foute, of Bartow, that Cobb county did not want the bill to pass,

and spoke eloquently for the bill.

THE RESULT.

The adoption of the motion to table the motion to reconsider, by a vote of 61 to 73, kills the bill for this session. The contest has been a notable one and the result is left for comment to the press and people of the state.

Yesterday's Debate.

In the house yesterday's Debate.

In the house yesterday morning, Mr. Russell, of Clarke, moved to reconsider action on the bill amending the charter of the Marietta and North Georgia railroad.

In making the motion Mr. Russell said:
"I do not make it for a useless consumption of time, or with the hope of changing any one's pre-conceived views. I am not interested in the road, for my home is 150 miles distant. But I make it that you may have time to consider. I admit for the sake of the argument. sider. I admit for the sake of the argument, that the rationale of the existence of the road was that it should be a feeder to the State was that it should be a feeder to the State road. But the interest of the people of that section, and of the people of the state now demands enlarged railroad facilities. Then why not change? Georgia does not stoop to make a contract with its creato make a contract with its creatures. If there was a contract between the state and that road, we are the beneficiaries under that contract and can set it aside. Is it proposed that the settled policy of Georgia shall be to throttle private enterprise; drive off foreign capital and make home capital more timid? Does the fact that the Western and Atlantic railroad is the property of the people of the state alter the matter.

"Much has been said in this debate of the people. Mr. Speaker, there is no division, there is no distinction. There are not two distinct the people of the people of the people.

creatures, the people as the owners of the State road and the people scat-tered all over the state and in lower-ed freight rates and lessened taxes, caused by the development of the state, the people would soon save enough to be able to give away the Western and Atlantic railroad Georgia, our beautiful mother, has renewed her youth. The tears of the past are wiped from her eyes. Standing between her seaside and her mountains, her cheeks fanned by perennial breezes, clothed in the eternal emerald of her forests, and with her brow emblazated with her seased write eff.

oned with her grand device of
wishom, Justice and moderation,
she extends her hands and says in sweetest
cadences, 'A Welcome to All.''
Mr. Lumsden said his people were not affected by the road, but he hoped the motion to reconsider would prevail. He called the previous

question.

Lost, yeas 27, nays 75.

Mr. Atkinson said: "When private interests press to the front, public interests are likely to be sacrificed. Three times has this bill been recentlifiedly condensed and it is here." unqualifiedly condemned, and it is here again. The press claims that the people are in-dignant because the bill is not passed, and redignant because the bill is not passed, and fuse to print arguments opposed to the bill. But it is only Atlanta and a few Boston capital to the boston of th talists that are knocking at the door. The owners of this road tell the people that if the line is extended freights will be lowered, and tell them whether it is extended or not, freights will be lower. The trouble is that they are a narrow gauge road. Let them take the \$50,000 donated by Chattanooga, and they will have a broad guage road, and low freights. If a bill was presented to charter a road by the side of another road, it

COULDN'T GET TWENTY VOTES

the nouse. The state in 1870 gave aid to this road under the condition that it should be a feeder to the State road. If the Atlanta and West Point railroad should say to the citizens of Newman, I will hire the hands and turn them over to you if you will construct a line to the Alabama state line as a feeder to my line and after this the results. ler to my line, and after this the people of Newnan should come to the legislature and ask it to aid them in violating that contract, swindle the road out of the money put into it and damage the road, not one would vote for

a proposition.
he Marietta and North Georgia railroad has already got \$87,740 from the state. It be-longs to a few Boston capitalists who got it for almost nothing. It cost the state

more than any one else."
"Are not the people of northeast Georgia flamoring for this extension?" asked Mr.

Georgia was aroused, and a sentiment worked up in favor of this bill by the owners of the road."

up in favor of this bill by the owners of the road."

Mr. Smith, of Glynn, asked if there were any stipulations in the act granting state aid that it was given on the ground that the road was to be simply a feeder to the State road?

Mr. Atkinson replied: "I refer you to the act of 1870. Nothing short of refunding the \$87,740 and the value of the hire of the convicts for three years would warrant us in granting the extension. I will

NEVER VOTE FOR IT to be anything else than a feeder. The bonds of the road were not indorsed. The state might just as well donate the \$87,740 to me or some other honest man. A grander outrage was

just as well donate the \$87,740 to me or some other honest man. A grander outrage was never perpetrated. It deserves to rank with the Yazoc raud. The press at one time clam ored for the modification of the powers of the railroad commission, and these wordy warriors led many into it, and then went to work to crush out the men they led into this act. If you vote for this charter prepare to HEAR YOUR FUNERAL DIRGE, for the places that know you now will know you no more forever. Newspapers are not the voice of God. To pass this bill is a political and financial blunder, and will establish a dangerous precedent.

and mancial blunder, and will establish a dangerous precedent.

MR. WAY'S ABLE ARGUMENT.

Mr. Way said: "In the vigorous opposition to this bill no fault has been found with the people along the line of this road. My people are not interested in it, but I want to put myself on record now and forwar, in two roard roards and the same transfer than the same transfer t terested in it, but I want to put myself on record, now and forever, in favor of granting this
measure. [Applause.] The gentleman from
Coweta sought to intimidate the house from
voting for it. Is your cause so weak that you
must intimidate to get a hearing and have a
footing? [Applause.] He talked about
wasting time and in a Philippic
of one hour appealed to every passion and
prejudice. It is a significant fact that the
most active opponents of the bill live on the
line of the East Tennessee road, for they know
that if the Marietta and North Georgia railroad is extended to Knoxville, it will enter road is extended to Knoxville, it will enter into competition, not with the State road, (for it is cut off from Knoxville by the East Tennessee railroad) but with the East Tennessee railroad. Is the city of Atlanta on trial? Is it an alien seeking to filch from the state treasury and break down the interests of the state? Why the insidious insinuation about the removal of the marble works to Atlanta? What difference does it make to you 'if they road is extended to Knoxville, it will enter

moval of the marble works to Atlanta? What difference does it make to you if they are moved, if Cobb county is satisfied?"

Mr. Foute asked why it was the members from Cobb and Cherokee would not say a word

from Cobb and Cherokee would not say a word in favor of the passage of the bill.

Mr. Clay, of Cobb, rose and said that the house would bear him out that he had occupied but a very little of the time of the house. Hence he had not made any speech in favor of the bill, but the gentleman from Barrow may know my views. I will now give them ohim.

but would not vote for the original bill. I be-lieve the Marietta and North Georgia railroad is coming to Atlanta. If it fails to come by leg-islative charter, it will still come. The sub-stitute provides for the road to be constructed and operated through the central portion of Marietta and prevents the road from coming to Atlanta on the track of the Western and Atlantic railroad, either by contract or otherwise. The friends of the measure have adopted the substitute, and believing that this substitute will convert the best interest of these stitute will serve the best interest of those that I represent, hence I support it. In doing so, the future will demonstrate that I am right. I understand the road has made arrangements to come to Atlanta regardless of this charter, and I see in this regardless of this charter, and I see it all substitute ample protection to those that I represent. I believe the legislature should deal with this question just like an individual owned the State road. Railroads are built for the interest of the people. The more railroads you have the more competition you have and the

CHEAPER ARE YOUR FREIGHT RATES, and you thus benefit the people. Suppose Georgia was to erect a large factory or a mill. Suppose the owner of adjoining lands was to commence to erect a mill or a factory. Do you think it would be right for the state to step up and say, stop your work, you will injure my property. If that is the theory of the state, then the state had better dispose of her propty, for this is unjust to her citizens. Now, ty, for this is unjust to her citizens. Now, that I have told the gentleman from Bartow how I stand, I yield the floor to the gentleman

how I stand, I yield the floor to the gentleman from Liberty."

"What relation do you hold to this road?" asked Mr. Foute.

"None whatever," was Mr. Clay's reply.

Mr. Candler—"Has not one of the representatives of Bartow asked for a charter for a railroad from Cartersville to Knoxville?"

Mr. Clay—"I do not know."

Mr. Felton of Bartow—"I have introduced a bill to charter one as a feeder to the Stote

bill to charter one as a feeder to the State

Mr. Way-"I am not afraid of the verdict of

the people. Georgia
SHOULD NOT OWN PROPERTY and throw around it such restraints as to keep out capital and crush out private enterprise. God help Georgia if that is her fixed policy! She had better sell the State road to the first bidder or give it away. Who will say that all her interests are centered in the State road? The aid granted to this road has nothing to de with the question, but whether it is to the interest of the state now to extend the road. The philanthropist from Coweta steps forth to save Marietta from the jaws of the monster Atlanta. Competition is the life of trade. The whole

Competition is the life of trade. The whole genius of Georgia is against monopoly. With what consistency can the state own property and use it to crush out private enterprise?

"This legislature passed an act granting a charter to a line parallel to the Atlanta and West Point railroad. It is an absurd proposition to limit a county to one road. Oh, for some shekinah to strike down (but not hurt him) the gentleman from Chattooga, and convert him on this subject. I hope this light will strike this legislature."

Mr. HARRELL'S REMARKS.
Mr. Harrell, of Webster, took the floor and

id:
"There are several propositions before the
buse to sell or lease the State road. Here is one to give away a portion of it without any consideration. It is a plain matter of dollars and cents. In 1836 the state built the State road with the taxes paid by the people. It has no charter. Every citizen is a stockholder and the legislature is the board of directors. The directors have leaved the road for \$200.000 directors have leased, the road for \$300,000 per annum. You now propose to give away one-thirteenth part of the road, equal to \$25,000, and you take that much from the common school fund. There is not enough room to Mories for the common school fund. at Marietta for more than two tracks, and you propose to give one of them away. Do it if

Mr. Smith,of Glynn,said: "I am a Georgian by birth and descent. I object to Georgia's

COMPARED WITH A LITTLE RAILROAD. COMPARED WITH A LITTLE RAILROAD.

I came here not to represent the interests of any railroad but the best interests of the whole people. I am unalterably opposed to the sale of the State road. It is a matter of finance. Extend this road and it will develop the gold and from interests and the great wealth of this great section. The act of 1870 does not contain a single word intimating that the aid was given single word intimating that the aid was given to the road on the ground that it was to be a feeder to the State road. The extension of

this road is a necessity.

MR. GLENN'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. Glenn said: "In the Augusta Gazette of May 19th is an advertisement of gold bonds." of this road for sale, to be ready for delivery
June 1st, for the extension of the road. Had
the people notice of this?"
Mr. Tate—"Yes; they knew of the intention
to extend; the road was getting out broad gauge
ties."

Mr. Perry corroborated Mr. Tate's state-

ment.

"Gilmer county has felt the iron hand of this road," said Mr. Glenn.

Mr. Perry—"I don't know of any one feeling the iron hand. [Applause.] A private citizen gave a straight out option to the road for right of way. He sued in the United States court, the gentleman from Whitfield representing him, and the verdict was for the road."

"The people of north Georgia were not consulted," responded Mr. Glenn. "When this bill was introduced, Messrs. Tate, Perry and Clay were not consulted. Only the representa-

more than any one cise."

"Are not the people of northeast Georgia plannering for this extension?" asked Mr. Howell."

Mr. Atkinson—"The people of Atlanta and no one else are clamoring for it."

"Were you askeep when Messrs. Tate and Perry advocated the passage of this bill yesterday in eloquent terms?" rejoined Mr. Howell.

Mr. Atkinson—"I was fully awake, North

their creater. Monopoly has laid its hands on all things except death, poverty and taxes. The State road is the only thing left us. The question is one solely between the owners of the Marietta and North Georgia rallroad and

Mr. Glenn moved to table the motion to re Mr. Ham called the yeas and nays, which was sustained by 75 yeas, mays 61; so the efforts to reconsider were killed. Those voting yea

to reconsider were killed. Those voting yea were:

Ad ms of Greene, Arnhelm, Atkinson, Balley, Bruer, Birchnore, Black, Brady, Branch, Brown of Henry, Brewster, Buchan, Cameron, Clay of Walton, Coogins, Comer, Darden, Denney, Durrance, Evans, Felton of Bartow, Featherston, Fortner, Foute, Gan b'e, Glenn, Greene of Madison, Hale, Hand, Ha'rell of Webster, Harrison of Franklin, Harris of Columbia, Hawkins, Henry, Hande's n, Hill of Merriwether, Holland, Howard, Hughes, Hutchison, Johnson of DeKalb, Johnson of Echols, Johnson of Sereven, Jones, Kennedy, Key, Little of Talbot, Mills, Mixon, Monroe, McGarrity, McKibben, McMichael, Newton, Norris, Parker, Pickett, Reynolds, Rich, Russell of Polk, Schofield, Simmons, Smith of Jefferron, Stewart of Mitchell, Stewart of Marion, Stovall, Taylor, Terrell, Thomas, Vaughn, Veazey, Watts, Wheeler, Worsham-75.

Those voting nay were:

Watts, Wheeler, Worsham—75.

Those voting nay were:
Belt, Blalock, Bray, Calvin, Candler, Clay of Cobb,
Crawford, Dodgen, DuBose, Duggan, Felton of Bibb,
Felton of Macon, Franklin of Fannin, Gardner, Gibson, Gordon, Gresham, Griffith, Grindle, Hagan,
Ham, Hart, Harper, Harris of Catoosa, Hull of
Wilkes, Holleman, Howell, Huff, Humphries of
Brooks, Kenan, Lamar, Lumsden, Madden, Mauney,
Morgan, McCord, McLane, McLendon, Nichols,
Olive, Page, Feeples, Perkins, Perry, Pittman, Russeil of Carke, Shewmake, Sins, Stevens, Strickland, Tate, Walker of Floyd, Watson, Way, Weil,
Williams of Jackson, Williams of Upson, Wilcox,
Nays 61.

Wants to Sow Wheat. Mr. Black offered a resolution in the house yesterday looking to an adjournment sine die on the 6th of October, and to appoint a joint on the 6th of October, and to appoint a joint committee of five from the house and three from the senate to look into the business before both houses and report thereon. Mr. Black said that he was anxious to get home to look after his crops; that he was receiving \$4 per day and spending \$5.

Mr. Russell of Clarke asked: "Will the

gentleman tell us how he spends the \$5?"

Mr. Black—"I think that by holding two sessions daily, and stopping the suspension of the rules, and buncombe speeches, the house can get through with its business by October 6th."

Mr. Calvin opposed that part of the resolu-tion appointing a joint committee to outline what bills should be acted on. "All the members," he said, "are desirous of getting home as early as they can. I move that the resolu-tion be referred to the committee on rules," The motion prevailed.

Labor Legislation.

The bill to establish a bureau of labor and The bill to establish a bureau of labor and labor statistics was the special order for yesterday in the house, but the discussion on the motion to reconsider, postponed it until 12:30, when by general consent it went back on the calendar, and will be the second bill in order to be acted on next Monday.

When the bill to fix and regulate the hours of labor in all cotton and woolen factories was being considered at the time of adjournment, Mr. Gleen had the floor in support of the bill. It was un-

had the floor in support of the bill. It was unfinished business yesterday, and Mr. Glenn re-Mr. Glenn began: "I know the house has

been spoken to death—"
"Does the gentleman speak by way of apology?" interrupted Mr. Tate.
Mr. Glenn—"I do not yield to the gentleman. I rise to move that the bill take its proper place in the calendar, and that the bill to fix the years at which princes may be emto fix the years at which minors may be emm direction. 1 d in cotton and woolen factories take the

Mr. Felton, of Bibb, offered in the house a resolution that the session on Saturday be de-voted to the consideration of senate bills, and bank and railroad charters that have no oppo-

Mr. Russell, of Chatham, offered a substitute that Monday's session be devoted to the con-sideration of senate bills as a special order. He urged this as a matter of He urged this as a matter of duty to the senate. They were prompt in acting on house bills, and it was nothing but right that the house should act on senate bills.

Mr. Felton of Bibb said there were senate bills the hold here in the house.

Mr. Felton of blod said there were senate bills that had been in the house since last ses-sion. "We can act tomorrow-on senate bills that are not opposed," he said. Mr. Russell withdrew his substitute. Mr. Strickland offered a resolution to ad-journ until Monday. Tabled by yeas 70,

nays 46. Mr. Felton's resolution was then adopted by

House Routine.

The report of the committee on rules, reporting a substitute for Mr. Schofield's resolution limiting debate to twenty minutes, was taken up. The substitute limited debate to ten minutes, except when time was extended by unanimous consent, and not to apply to the introduction of a bill or the committee reporting

on the bill.

Mr. Harrell, of Webster, opposed the substitute as unjust, and moved to lay it on the table which prevailed by yeas 81, nays 43.

Mr. Russell, of Clarke, moved to reconsider the bill amending the charter of the Marietta and North Georgia railroad.

and North Georgia railroad.

After protracted discussion, Mr. Glenn moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Mr. Ham called the yeas and nays which was sustained by 75 yeas. The motion to table prevailed by yeas 74, nays 61.

Mr. Felton, of Bibb, offered a resolution de-Mr. Feiton, of Bibb, offered a resolution devoting the session of Saturday to the reading of senate bills, local and special, and bank and railroadcharters, that are not opposed. The resolution was agreed to by yeas 98,nays 5.

Mr. Strickland offered a resolution to adjourn over until Monday, which on motion of Mr. Glenn, was tabled by yeas 70, nays 46.

70, nays 46.

Mr. Black offered a resolution to adjourn sine die on the 6th of October. On motion of Mr. Calvin, referred to the committee on rules Mr. Ham offered a resolution that no mor leaves of absence be granted from Saturday's ses-sion except on account of sickness. On motion of Mr. Atkinson it was referred to the committee

on rules by yeas 90, nays 25.

At 12:30 the special order being the consideration of the bill to establish a bureau of labor and labor statistics was called. Mr. Glenn moved to take it up, which did not prevail. The bill goes back on the calendar, and being No. 57 will be among the first in order on Monday.

The bills regulating the hours of labor, and to fix the years at which minors maybe employed in cotton and woolen factories, were also placed on the cal-The committee on corporations recommend-

creating trustees to sell certain land in Franklin, Heard country; repealing the act for the collection of taxes on lands held for agricultural purposes in New Navy; incorporating the town of Concord; incorporating the Marietta Insurance company. etta Insurance company.

Mr. Schofield moved that in the unsettled condition of the house after the terribbe battle of the morning that the house do now adjourn, which prevailed, by yeas 76, nays 29.

In Justice to Mr. Berner.

In Justice to Mr. Berner.

Mr. Berner's remarks on Thursday, on the Marietta and North Georgia extension were misconstrued, where the inference was drawn from his words that he thought it was right to tax the people of northeast Georgia by demanding extra tariff on freight rates over the state were entitled to the extra tariff for the haul over the State road, in that the Marietta and North Georgia railroad had been rietta and North Georgia railroad had been built as a feeder to the state road. It was for this reason that he opposed the extension.

Senate Routine.

After transacting the business incident to the opening of the session of the senate yesterday, Mr. Pringle submitted a memorial from the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Georgia, asking the general assembly for an appropriation of \$5,000 for the purpose of establishing in the city of Atlanta a home of refuge for such fallen women as give manifestations of reform and repentance and manifesta a disposition to return to the paths of virtue and righteousness. The memorial was read and on motion was referred to the special committee appointed by the president, composed of Messrs. Pringle, Northcutt, Hand of the 9th, Jackson, De Jarnette, Hamilton, Lewis, Peek and Livingstone.

President Davidson announced that Senator Lamkin had been made chairman of the com-

mittee to ascertain the cost of famishing the new state house, appointed under a joint reso-lution of the general assembly. The rules were suspended, and the senate passed the following bills. The rules were sur passed the following b

BILLS PASSED. A bill to ratify the consolidation of the Au-rusta and Knoxville and the Port Royal and Western Carolina railroads. A bill to incorporate the Augusta Steamboat

A bill to incorporate the Augusta Steamboar company.

A bill to amend the charter of the Exchange bank, of Macon, so as to provide for the office of vice-president, his duties, etc.

A bill to amend an act prescribing the manner of issuing licenses for the sale of liquor in Jefferson, Burke and Washington, so as to extend its provisions to Richmond county.

A bill to incorporate the bank of Cuthbert.

A bill to amend section 4521 of the code of 1882.

A bill to incorporate the Atlantic, Atlanta and Great Western Railroad and Navigation company.

and Great hallows and Assignment and Carlows company.

A bill for the protection of game, song and insectiverous birds in Telfair county.

A bill to submit the question of the sale of liquor to the qualified voters of the towns of Resaca and Calhoun in Gordon county.

A bill to incorporate the Albany Savings bank.

A bill to incorporate the Austell Banking A bill to incorporate the Citizens bank of

Savannah.

The bill to make all county officials incompetent to serve on grand juries, was read the third time, and a quorum not voting, the bill, on motion of Mr. Daniel, was laid on the table. The senate then read a number of bills the first and second time, and thus having completed all business upon the desk of the secretary, adjourned on motion until Monday morning at ten o'clock.

Work in the Committees.

The committee on agriculture reported favorably a bill making it a misdemeanor to drive stock from a stock law county into a fence county. The special judiciary reported favorably on the following bills:

Providing registration laws for Brooks and Burke following bills:

Providing registration laws for Brooks and Burke counties; abolishing the county court of Upson county and several other local bills.

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Catarrh is a very prevalent disease, with discressing and offensive symptoms. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives ready relief and speedy cure, from the fact it acts through the blood, and thus reaches every part of the system.

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SICK HEADACHE, MALARIA AND DYSPEPSIA. Mild in their action, purifying the blood, increasing the appetite, making you feel new. Sold by C.D. Jones, 26 Whitehall street.

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REAL ESTATE SALE LIST. Peachtree st, home, near Belt R. R., containing ½ acres, 8 room house, good as n w, stable and ther outhouses, \$2,500. Elegant home on Central R. R. 3½ miles from car

shed, fronts the R. R.; also has a frontage of nearly 2,000 feet on the Campbellton road. Macadamized road to the gate; street cars in a mile, and will soon pass the premises; 14 passenger trains pass dai-ly, dinner train and accommodation trains stop in front of the house. The place contains ten acres of very level land in a high state of cultivation; grapes and fruits of every variety; beautiful shady grove five-room plastered house, and servants' h the yard; wind mill, with an abundance of fresh water in the horse lot; splendid two-story new barn and carriage house; hot and cold water in the house. All in ail, one of the most desirable homes in the south. Price only \$5,500, We have a brick store on Pryor street, near Moore,

Marsh & Co., offered for next week.

A cozy new house, near the Hill statue, only 150 feet from West Peachtree st, new 5-room house.

\$2,000—\$500 cash, balance 1 and 2 years. One of the most convenient homes in the city, on Wheat st, in same block with new Y M C A build-ng, containing six rooms, and a pretty lot, \$5,500. Homes for the poor; homes for the rich; homes to suit all. Homes for cash; homes on

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HELP WANTED-MALE.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN AS TRAVELING salesman, with head-quarters in Atlanta and probably sample room and office I cated here, who has a thorough knowledge of the paper and wationery trade, and who is acquainted in Atlanta and Georgia and adjacent southern states. Address with reference, stating a.e and salary required and states have traveled to 11. W. Glass & Co., importers and manufacturers of stationery, Baltimore, Md. 11 at sun mon

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CANDY MAKER.
Employment guaranteed to January II. Permanent job if satisfactory. Lock box F. Milledgeville, Ga.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE AN OFFICE AND represent a manufacturer; \$50 per week: snall capital required. Address, with stamp, Manufacturer, Box 70, West Acton; Mass.

WANTED-A NO. 1 BOOK-KEEPER. PLEASE do not apply unless you have had experience, a furnish best of references as to ability, nabits.

E. L. B., P. O. B. x 41, Atlants. Ga. 21 WANTED—AN EXPERIENCE D PASTRY COOK, male or female. Good wages will be paid to the right person. Address Tallapcosa Hotel, Tallapcosa, Ga.

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WANTED, AGENTS IN EVERY WANTED-AGENTS IN EVERY COUNTY IN the U. S. \$75 per month and the U.S. \$75 per month and expenses: ava-ples and outfit free. Write with stamps, Allworth M'fg Co., Rutherford, N. J. WANTED-IMMEDIATELY, 10 BRICK MA-sons, 25 laborers; good wages, at waterworks. The Newark Filtering Co. 2t

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WANTED—LADIES FOR OUR FALL AND Christmas Trade, to take light, pleasant work at their own homes. It to 83 per day can be quietly made. Work sent by mail any distance particulars. No canvassing. Address at once, Crescent Art Co., 147 Milk street Boston. box 5170.

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OCAL, TRANSIENT AND DAY BOARDERS CAN DOARD—MRS. H. A. McLELLAN, LATE OF Marietta. Veryleasant rooms, with board. No. 10 West Ellis st., near Peachtree. su we fri-lm WANTED-AGENTS.

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OR SALE-TEN SHARIS HIBERNIA BUILD-ing and Loan association stock. Address Robert, this office. FOR SALE—A COMBINATION BILLIARD AND pool table. In good order. Address box 34, Atlanta, Ga.

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LADIES' COLUMN. MARRIED LADIES—OR THOSE CONTEM-plating marriage, will, by sending 10 cents to pay postage, etc., receive by return mail a package of goods and information important to every lady. F. R. Brill, New Haven, Ct. CHICKENS, EGGS, ETC.

CHICKENS, EGGS, ETC.

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FOR SALE-REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE - FRUIT FARM AT HAPEVILLE Fronts 500 feet on Central railroad. Contains 21 acres, mostly set in fruit—strawberries, raspberries, apples, peaches and some grapes. Good new barn and 4-room house, splendid water, high location, good poultry house and parks. Price reasonable. Call on A. H. Lindley, 271/2 Whitehall street.

FOR RENT-HOUSES, COTTAGES, FOR RENT-MY RESIDENCE NO. 1 WASHington street, with adjoining cottage, 16 rooms a all, including large barn, corl and wood cellars, rater and gas. E. L. Connally,

DEACHTREE RESIDENCE FOR RENT; TEN I rooms, 9 closets, 3 water closets and 2 bath tubs; splendid neighborhood; gas, hot and cold water; near street cars; corner lot; fine shade front and rear; possession October 1st. H. L. Wilson, real estate agent, No. 28 Peachtre e street. FOR RENT-AN ELEGANT BRICK HOUSE. NO handsomer tooms in the city suitable for first PUR REAT—AN ELEGANT BRICK HOUSE. NO handsomer to ms in the city. Suitable for first class private boarding house, or for party to re-rent rooms; also for two parties to take house and occupy north and south halves; divided Ly hall; gas and water, and convenient to business; fine location, desirable neighborhood, attractive surroundings; 12 rooms. Apply at or address 84 Lyy street.

FOR RENT-OFFICES AND SLEEPING ROOMS for periods of six or twelve months. Also dwelling houses. H. E. W. Palmer, manager of the East Atlanta Land company.

PERSONAL.

W. B. SMITH HAS ARRIVED WITH TWO CAR. loads of Indian ponies; all well broke, and for sale at McLendon & Bro.'s stable, 206 and 208 West Peters street. September 16th, 1887. 24

DUSINESS MEN DERIVE GREAT SATISFAC tion from the use of our "ironclad" notes DUSINESS MEN DERIVE GREAT SATISFACTORY OF THE MENT OF

50, or 85e for 100. Address The Constitution.

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WE SEND BY MAIL POSTPAID TO ANY ADdress the simplest and best forms of plain warranty land deeds, quit claim deeds, blank mortgages and blank bonds for title at the following prices: 1 blank 5 cents; 3 blanks 10 cents; 1 dozen blanks 30 cents; 100 blanks \$1.50. Address The Constitution, Atlanta. Ga.

WANTED—500 YOUNG AND MIDDLE-AGED men to attend Moore's night school, Nos. 26 and 28 East Alabama st, and receive instruction in writing, arithmetic, reading, spelling, etc. An excellent opportunity for persons engaged in mechanical and other pursuits, for improvement. Office hours from 7 to 9 o'clock, p. m. this week for enrolling pupils who want to commence September 19th.

M 188 H. N. ELLIS, ARTIST, HAS RETURNED to the city. She will resume lessons at 11 E Cain, on September 6th. All styes taught. Orders taken for work.

M OORE'S, NO. 26 AND 28 EAST ALABAMA ST. is the leading business training school in the south. Thorough and practical instruction in book-keeping by our actual business practice, penmanship, arithmetic, etc. Students will be arrolled this week for night class commencing 19th instant, fee hours from 7 to 9 o'clock every night for parties wishing terms, etc.

PROUDFIT'S PRIDE.

The Macon City Market Being Built. THE EFFECT ON SALE OF LOTS.

Ti Will Enhance the Value of Garden Land, -Ginhouse Eurned-The State Fair -Other News From Macon.

MACON, Ga., September 16 .- [Special.]-The foundations of the market house are being laid rapidly, and the work is going bravely

To Alderman Alex Proudfit is due the con coption of this grand monument of Macon ess. In 1882, five years ago, when fir he became an alderman, he began agitating the question. Meeting after meeting the mat-ter was argued and discussed. Time and time again was Mr. Proudfit baffled, but at last, in the beginning of the present year, the scheme was brought into a shape in which the city

could vote on it.

A hotly contested election was the result but the market men won, and then a bill war passed appropriating twenty thousand dollars. to the erection of the market house.

to the erection of the market house.

Architect D. B. Woodruff drew the plan and the contract was awarded to Hendrix & Willingham, who obligated to do the work within the prescribed time, by January 1, 1888. For some days past piles of material, brick sand and stone have been accumulating about the site of the market house.

Mr. Carling, of the firm of Corleing & Brown, is superintending the work and seem that everything is nicely done.

Captain Wheeler has changed the level of the old sewer on Poplar street so as to run the water from the market house through shik and drains into the main sewer without any trouble.

trouble.
Within the last few days two promin

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MILLERGEVILLE, Ga., September 10, 18-7.—Hon. W.
7. Northen, President veorgia State Agricultural Society, Sparta, Ga.—Bear Sir. Your kin Invitation the state fair and rean on of veterans is gratefully acknowledged. It will be a pleasure to all veterals to meet their comrades and do honor to their illustrious chief. All will go who possibly can. Yours truly.

UNITED STATES SENATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., 1887.—Hon. W. J. Northen, President, Sparts, Ga.—Poar

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D. UNITED STATES SENATE, WASHINGTON, A Hon. W. J. Northen. President. Sparie, Sir. I acknowledge my obligation for you to be present at our approx c. fing state fa ducements are irresistible if anything

ducements are irresistible if anything beside wonted interest in our State Agricultural societ display was needed to deckle my acceptantal esteem it a very high privonce more to see and greet the illustrious man is to be the especial guest of your association, besides the rare pleasure to meet old comparent friends so commended to my love and at ion as are all "confederate veterans."

Wishing for your meeting great success, I am bedient servant.

A. H. Coton

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In reply, I can only say that will give me great Pleasure to attend on the day set apart, as that of confederate veterans, if a fairs at home are in a condition to warrant my going. With high respects any your obedient servant.

JAMES LONGSTART.

These letters, coming as they do from men who fought and bled under the confederate ting, attest the loving loyalty with which these old yeterans regard the ex-chief of the southern confederacy.

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The entries of various sorts come in thick and fast, and the secretary and his two assistants were kept busy all the time looking after this branch of the business.

M. R. Russell, of Carrollton, has written that Carroll county has determined to make a display. This county will compete for the one thousand dollar prize offered by the State Agricultural society for the best county display.

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The Covington and Macon railroad bridge will probably be raised tomorrow, and when they get to running all will be well. They have fixed passenger rates at one centper mile. The Excelsion Manufacturing company, of St. Louis, will exhibit stoves and ranges on the grounds. Howell Cobb, Athens, Ga., will show a lot of Wyandotte fowls.

AN OLD RELIC.

A Canteen Found Near the Old Cobb Mansion.

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day Mr. Granville Connor brought down town
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Impurities of the blood often causes greamnoyance at this season. Hood's Sarsaparil artifies the blood, and cures all such affe

MYED-FIRST CLASS CANDY MAKER.
Employment guaranteed to January II. Pertit job if satisfactory. Lock box F, Milledgevelle.

ANTED—A NO. 1 BOOK-KEEPER. PLEASE do not apply unless you have had experience, urnish best of references as to ability, habits. E. L. B., P. O. B. x d, Atlanta, Ga. ANTED—AN EXPERIENCE D PASTRY COOK, made of female. Good wages will be paid to got person. Address Tallap on Hotel, Talla-

WANTED—AT ONCE, ONE CABINET MAKER, and one fluisher, one mattress maker. Address Facele Furniture factory, Montgomery, Ala.

WANTED TARKE GOOD PLUMBERS
Steady work. Hunnicutt & Bellingrath.

HELP WANTED TO DISTRIBUTE AND COLlect—\$10 to \$20 per week and expenses; payment according to ability. Nice, genteel employment for ladies and gentiemen; no painting, receipts
or humburg. Write at once, enclosing self-addressed
and stamped envelope to Empire Supply Agency, 7
W. Broadway, N. Y.

NTED-AGENTS IN EVERY COUNTY IN NTED-IMMEDIATELY, 10 BRICK MA-

NTED-TWENTY GOOD MILLINERS AT WANTED—LADIES FOR OUR FALL AND Christmas Trade, to take light, pleasant work at their own homes. \$1 to \$3 per day can be quietly made. Work sent by mail any distance particu, lats. No canvassing, Address at once, crescent at Co., 147 Milk street Boston, box 5170. 6m

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE. ANTED-APOSITION AS TEACHER BY A competent young lady. Address box 7, Dunns-

L. TRANSIENT AND DAY BOARDERS CAN BOARD-MRS. H. A. McLELLAN, LATE OF Narietta Verypleasant rooms, with board No. 10 West Ellis st., near Feachtree. su we fri-in

-ADDRESS MARSH ELECTRID LAMP Louis, Mo., for cuts, circulars and terms 1000 LADY AGENTS WANTED AT ONCE.
New articles for ladies only. You can
hanke \$25 a day. Mrs. H. F. LITTLE, Chicago, Ill.

der, 20 to 30 horse power; describe fully, om price. Logan broom company, At-

COUPLE AND THEIR SON, A YOUNG want three rooms in private family with-lecrences exchanged. Address J. F. Alabama street.

SALE-TEN SHARIS HIBERNIA BUILD-

SALE-A COMBINATION BILLIARD AND E-A WHARFDALE POWER PRINT-

GEESE FEATHERS.-A LARGE STOCK ind good live geese feathers. Will ity wanted to merchants or private foc, per pound cash. Send your or-fler, 71 S. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

YOUNG JERSEY COW, FE HSTERED wed John & Bromm ead, 61 outh

LADIES' COLUMN.

LAPILS—OR THOSE CONTEM-parriage, will, by sending 10 cents to c, receive by return mail a package formation important to every lafy; Haven, Ct. door CHICKENS, EGGS, ETC.

ME-LIGHT BRAHMA CHICKENS AU-

RENT-MY RESHENCE NO. 1 WASH-agion street, with adjoining cottage, 16 rooms including large barn, eyel and wood cellars, and gas. E.L. Connally. H. L. Wilson, real

s; divided ly hall; gas and to business; me location, de-attractive surroundings; 12 dress 84 Ivy street.

ods of six or twelve mouths. Also uses. H.E.W. Palmer, manager of the Land company.

SMITH HAS ARRIVED WITH TWO CAR ads of Indian ponies; all well broke, and it McLendon & Bro.'s stable, 206 and 208; rs street. September 16th, 1887. 24 Peters street. September 16th, 1887. 24

INESS MEN DERIVE GREAT SATISFACTION from the use of our "fronclad" notes waive homestead rights and all the exempten on the series of the serie

DLORD LIENS—THE BEST FORM—SENT setpaid to any address for 50c for a tablet of the for 100. Address The Constitution.

100 blanks \$1.50. Address The Con-Hon, Atlanta, Ga.

"ANTED—590 YOUNG AND MIDDLE-AGED men to attend Moore's night school, Nos. 26 28 East Alabama st. and receive instruction in ing arithmetic reading, spelling, etc. An exemply opportunity for persons changed in mechan-

S.H. N. ELLIS, ARTIST, HAS RETURNED to the city. She will resume lessons at H E.

All styes taught. Orders

PROUDFIT'S PRIDE.

The Macon City Market Being Built.

THE EFFECT ON SALE OF LOTS. It Will Enhance the Value of Garden Land.

-Ginhouse Burned-The State Fair

-Other News From Macon

MACON, Ga., September 16 .- [Special.] The foundations of the market house are being laid rapidly, and the work is going bravely

To Alderman Alex Proudfit is due the con ception of this grand monument of Macon's progress. In 1882, five years ago, when first he became an alderman, he began agitating the question. Meeting after meeting the mat-ter was argued and discussed. Time and time again was Mr. Proudfit baffled, but at last, in the beginning of the present year, the scheme was brought into a shape in which the city

could vote on it.

A hotly contested election was the result, but the market men won, and then a bill was passed appropriating twenty thousand dollars to the erection of the market house.

Architect D. B. Woodruff drew the plans and the contract was awarded to Hendrix & Willingham, who obligated to do the work within the prescribed time, by January 1, 1888. For some days past piles of material, brick, sand and stone have been accumulating about the site of the market house.

Mr. Carling, of the firm of Corleing & Brown, is superintending the work and seeing that everything is nicely done.

Captain Wheeler has changed the level of the old sewer on Poplar street so as to run the water from the market house through sinks and drains into the main sewer without any

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Hon. W. J. Northen. President, Sparta, Ga.—Pear
Sir: I acknowledge my obligation for your invitation
to be present at our approceding state fair. The inducements are irresistible if anything besides my
wonted interest in our State Agricultural society and
display was needed to decide my acceptance. I
shall esteem it a very high privilege
once more to see and greet the illustrious man who
is to be the especial guest of your association, and
besides the rare pleasure to meet old companions
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The loss amounts to about \$1,500. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been a spark from the engine, which fell among the cotton and caused the conflagration.

QUITE AN IMPOSTER.

Who Goes About Seeking Opportunities

Who Goes About Seeking Opportunities to Preach the Gospel.

IRWINTON, Ga., September 16.—[Special.]—The Appeal prints a queer story, told by a well known preacher. He says:

"I left Friday morning for Ball's church, where I was due the next day, to fill my regular appointment, I dimed at Mr. J. H. Holliman's and left there about two o'clock in the afternoon. When I reached Colonel R. L. Story's I stopped, as was my custom, to see the family, but before I alighted from my buggy I discovered a gentleman sitting in the piazza, who rose and walked into the house just as I drove up. After hitching my horse, I walked into the house, and the man was introduced to me as a Mr. Adams. He claimed to have been raised in Washington county, about midway between Milledgeville and Sandersville He also stated that he was a minister and was laboring in the interest of Sundayschools; that he had been with Brothers Brewton, Lewis and others in their meetings. He told me that he would be at Ball's church the pert day (Saturder) and wead like for He told me that he would be at Ball's church the next day (Saturday), and would like for the next day (Saturday), and would like for me to announce an appointment for him Saturday night. I told him that I was going to Jeffersonville that afternoon. He looked a little uneasy when I said that I was going to Jeffersonville. I was now ready to leave; so I bade him good-bye, insisting that he should come over the next day and be with us at our Saturday and Sunday services. When I reached Jeffersonville I learned that he had been there, and had attempted to preach twice, but could give no satisfactory account of his connection with any church, conference or association, and that he was regarded as a suspicious character. In the meantime intelligence was received that a man of his description was wanted below there for some misde-

tion was wanted below there for some mis meanor, and that there were parties in pursuit of him, and that a reward had been offered. I told some of the citizens that the same man had promised to be at my church at 11 o'clock, Saturday morning. As I drove out of town the next day, I met Brother Ira King, one of my members, who told me he had heard discreditable reports concerning the said Adams, that he wanted further particulars, and if necessary he would return with an officer of the law and have Adams arrested. He returned soon after my arrival at thurch. He returned soon after my arrival at church, together with Mr. I. L. Hunter, who had been deputized by the sheriff of Twiggs county to make the arrest. But Adams was not there. We were informed that he had stayed the night before at the Rev. Charles Johnson's, some three miles distant from the church.
Messrs. Hunter and King proceeded at once to
Mr. Johnson's house where they found
Adams, but he had been arrested a short while
before by a detective whose name was Walker,
sent out from Macon or Savannah with a warrant of largeny. It is supposed that the said rant of larceny. It is supposed that the said rant of larceny. It is supposed that the said Adams has borne three names: Adams, Barratt and McClure, and that he has represented himself both as a Methodist and Baptist minister. He is a man about medium size, is of a sallow complexion, wears a black mustache and is rather bald. He was carried by Walker and Hunter to Jeffersonville Saturday afternoon and committed to jail.

THE TABERNACLE MEETING. The Week Closing Upon a Most Successful

CARTERSVILLE, Ga., September 16 .- [Spevailed upon to remain over and preach this morning, and consequently did not leave for his ome last night, as announced yesterday that he ould. His sermon today was a grand effort. It was a strong appeal to the rational man, and overturned many of the hair-splitting theories of modern theology. A more forcible or powerful discourse is rarely heard. It was full of great truths, and they were pre-

At the conclusion of the sermon Sam Jones alose, though pale and weak, expressed his gratitude and pleasure at being able to again participate in the meetings. He made a touching appeal to the congregation, and when he took his seat there was not a dry eye in all that vast crowd. He will preach tonight and perhaps tomorrow, and again Sunday at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Jones announced that Dr. Felton would preach af the taberage sarvice on part Sun breach at the tabernacle service on next Sun-

lay. The doctor is a great pulpit orator, and his announcement will be received with cleasure by numbers of visitors, who have expressed a desire to hear him.

Dr. Hugh Johnson, of Toronto, preached an loquent and able sermon at the 3 o o'clock carriers. Tomorrow at 11 o'clock the laying of the cor-

nerstone of the Sam Jones Female college will occur. A very interesting programme has been arranged, and it will, no doubt, be the means of bringing together an immense The tabernacle meeting will close next Sun-

COTTON AROUND DALTON.

Cotton Geiting into Market Faster Than Usual.

DALTON, Ga., September 16 .- [Special.]and fast, and the secretary and his two assistants were kept busy all the time looking after this branch of the business.

M. R. Russell, of Carrollton, has written that will be eason. The yield, it is thought, will be eason. The yield, it is thought, will be eason. gin to come to market faster than usual at this date in the season. The yield, it is thought, will be a good one, and the staple was never better. The farmers of Gordon county have at last recognized Dalton as their natural cot-

at last recognized Dalton as their natural cot-ton market, and are bringing large quantities here, where they get Rome prices, and less ex-pense for handling.

The compress began work this week. Bar-rett, Denton & Lynn's improved flouring mills are now running on full time, and making six-ty barrels a day, of the finest rolled flour. They have just put in the roller process com-plete at an expense of \$13,000.

The New Inspector at Doboy. The New Inspector at Doboy.

Daryan, Ga., September 16.—[Special.]—
Collector J. E. Dart, of this district, visited
Darien during the week for the purpose of
making a change in the inspectorship at Doboy. This position for a number of years has
been filled by strangers, but Mr. Dart realizing
that it would be only just to have a Darien
man fill it, has concluded to do so. Captain
Isaac H. Aiken, a young man of sterling qualities, has, it is rumored, been selected by Mr.
Dart, and in this, as well as in many other
things, Mr. Dart not only shows good judgment, but repels any charges of favoritism,
Mr. Aiken being unknown to Mr. Dart and
appointed purely on merits overwhelmingly
testified to by our citizens.

The Washington Bantist Association.

The Washington Baptist Association SPARTA, Ga., September 16.—[Special.]— The Washington Baptist association meets The Washington Baptist association meets with the Sparta church on the 23d instant. Besides the delegates and visitors from the different churches within the association, a number of brethren from other parts of the state, McIntosh, Warren, Burrows, Mell and Hatcher, and also Rev. Mr. Chapman, of Milledgeville, and Rev. Mr. McConnel, of Mercer university. Dr. McIntosh will open his "Theological Institute" for the colored ministers and deacons on the morning of the 21st instant, holding it at the Mascedonia church, and will continue his lectures and instructions for two days at least, that is during Wednesday and Thursday, and on the evening of each of those days he will preach at the Sparta Baptist church.

Attacked by a Cow.

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Dawson, Ga., September 16.—[Special.]—
One of Dr. C. A. Cheatham's half Jersey cows came home a few days ago bringing with her a very young calf, which became tired and lay down to rest before reaching home. Little Charlie, son of Jennie Anderson, colored, went and looked at the calf, and while doing so the cow ran at him, knocked him down with her horns and bruised him severely, and would probably have killed him had not some one passing interfered and driven the cow.

War-Worn Cards.

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Dawson, Ga., September 16.—[Special.]—
Mr. James G. Fitzpatrick, of this county, a
war-scarred veteran of the Twenty-seventh
Georgia regiment, has a deck of cards which
he bought in Richmond, Va., in 1892, and
with which the "boys" whiled many happy
hours away, which otherwise would have been
weary hours. The cards are in a good state
of preservation, not having been used since
the war.

A Small Leak Spark from the engine, which fell among the cotton and caused the conflagration.

Impurities of the blood often causes great annoyance at this season. Hood's Sarsaparilla annoyance at this season. Hood's Sarsaparilla the blood, and cures all such affection.

Will sink a great ship; and what at first appears to be a trifling cough is apt to culminate in consumption if not properly attended to in time. For consumption, which is scrofula of the lungs, and for all blood and skin diseases, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has no equal. By druggists.

ASTEPFATHER'S CRIME

A Cirl Spends Three Days in a Tree Top.

WHEN SHE IS RESCUED ALIVE. Frightful Story of Inhumanity From

Marshes Near Savannah Other News of the State Furnished. SAVANNAH, Ga., September 16.-[Special.]-A strange story of an unnatural stepfather's cruelty came to light today. Joseph Brown, a negro carpenter, lives on the Middle Ground road, a little more than five miles from the city. His neighbors do not give him a good reputation at all. Five years ago he married a woman named Singleton, who had a daugher named Pink. Two other children have been added to the family since. Pink is now nearly 14 years old. According to her own ents she has been TERRIBLY ABUSED BY HER STEPFATHER.

Two weeks ago today she disappeared from home. Her mother was sick and unable to leave her bed. What had become of the child was a mystery until Tuesday, September 6. In the forenoon of that day a colored boy named Glenn McLeod, with four companions, vent crabbing and fishing in the creeks along the Ogeechee river. About 11 o'clock in the forning they were running through a creek which empties into the Ogeechee the north side, a few hundred yards from the Sayannah, Florida and Western railroad bridge. Savannah, Florida and Western railroad bridge. Suddenly they were startled by faint cries, and looking a little ways ahead, they were astonished at seeing a half-clad, half-grown girl in the top of a dead cedar tree, which stood in a marsh. They pulled over to the island, of which the marsh is a part, and McLeod got out and waded cautiously over to the tree. The girl was so CRAMPED FROM SITTING IN THE BRANCHES, and so weak from hunger and thirst that she

cramped from sitting in the Branches, and so weak from hunger and thirst that she could hardly tell the story of how she got on the island. When the disconnected parts were put together it was to this effect. On Friday she was whipped by her stepfather until she could scarcely stand. The same night he took her out of the house threatening to kill her if she did not go along quietly, and made her walk three miles across the country, towards the river. Finally he came country, towards the river. Finally he came to a place where a man named Bush kept a small boat. Brown unfastened this boat and made the girl get in. Then he rowed through the creeks until he reached the island on which she was found, and then he

THREW HER OUT IN THE MARSH, told her to stay there until he came for He left her nothing to eat or drink. The island is a lonesome spot, and the girl was frightened almost to death, when Brown rowed away in the darkness. When the tide came up she waded further on the marsh, sinking in the mud at every step. She soon became ex-haused and thought she would be drowned by

the rising water. Spying the dead tree she started toward it and SUCCEEDED IN REACHING IT, and with great difficulty climbed up. She thought that Brown had intended to kill her, and throw her body into the river, and after he had gone she feared he would come back and murder her. When daylight came she tried to find some berries to eat, but there vas nothing on the marsh to eat or drink, and he climbed back into the tree, hoping to see somebody pass through the creek in a boat. She screamed as loud as she could until she grew hoarse. Saturday night she spent in the tree. Sunday and Monday were spent like Saturday, although her suffering became more intense every hour. Finally she became so thirsty that she

thirsty that she
DRANK SOME OF THE BRACKISH WATER
that overflowed the marsh. The water made
her deathly sick, and she was suffering from it
when rescued. She had been on the marsh
three days and a half when carried away.
McLeod and his companions rowed to the McLeod and his companions rowed to the mainland and started for the house of Alex Anderson, a constable. The girl was so weak that she could not walk more than thirty or forty yards without stopping to rest. The greatest part of the distance she had to be convicid.

Greatly Increased Attendance-The Fe-

male College.

Dalton, Ga., September 16.—[Special.]—
The public schools have an attendance of 450 scholars. The trustees of the public schools recognizing the fact that the young men need educating, have wisely added a high school department, where they receive pupils at the same rate per capita from the country as the citizens of Dalton pay, which is just half what schools of this grade usually cost, and many from the country have sent boys in and board them at low rates, and they get a cheap education. male College.

them at low races, one trustees have added a trustees have added a boarding department to their college, and they have a flourishing school. Many young ladies have a flourishing school. Many young ladies have a flourishing school of the surrounding counties come here,

from the surrounding counties come here, where they get cheap schooling and a good, moral, healthy place to live.

STABLED IN THE ABDOMEN. Murray County Furnishes a Bloody Little

Sensation.

Spring Place, Ga., September 14.—Lee and John Bond, two brothers living near Wood Lawn, in this county, had a difficulty on yesterday about a bridle. Lee knocked John down with a fence rail, whereupon the latter stabbed the former in the abdomen, inflicting two severe wounds, and also cut a lengthy gash in his back. Their father, Captain E. W. Bond, who is one of the best and most prominent citizens of the county, is stricken down with grief and humiliation. The wounds are not thought to be fatal.

An Arm Caught in the Gin. Sensation.

An Arm Caught in the Gin. WARRENTON, Ga., September 16.—[Special.]
Mr. Archie Toy, an energetic young man of Camak, Ga., while working around his ginhouse, on yesterday, had his arm caught in the gin and badly cut. Drs. R. W. and P. Hubert were soon at hand and relieved, to a great extent, the suffering young man, and bound up his wounds.

· Whitfield's Prohibition Contest.

DALTON, Ga., September 16.—[Special.]—
The prohibition campaign is fully on us now, and both sides are working hard, but to a disinterested looker-on, it looks like prohibition will carry by a handsome majority. Prohibition has worked well in the county and the people say they do not want to change. The business men of the town are all, with four exceptions, hard workers for prohibition.

Calling for Equal Rights.

SANDERSVILLE, Ga., September 16.—[Special.]—A petition, signed absolutely by the entire business community, was forwarded from here today to President Mitchell, of the A., G. & S. R. R., respectfully asking that the schedule of the narrow-gauge be changed so as to run as much in the interest of Sandersville as Augusta, which the schedule of the narrow-gauge because which the schedule of the schedule of the narrow-gauge because which the schedule of Sandersville as Augusta, which the schedule of the schedu as Augusta, which the do not consider is now

Young and Old.

Columbus, Ga., September 16.—[Special.]—
There was quite an interesting marriage in this city today. The parties were Mr. Dave Linton and Miss Catherine Reed, of Troy.Ala. The groom is only twenty-two and the bride is forty-five years of age. The groom was married in his shirt sleeves, while the bride was proving and. They attracted quite a crowd. poorly clad. They attracted quite a crowd.

Double the Number of Students. THOMASVILLE, September 16.—[Special.]— The South Georgia agricultural college opened this week with 106 students, over double the number of matriculates at the same time last

Our Little Worries and Ills.

It is the little things of life, the worries of today and tomorrow, that make the crow's-feet around our eyes. So the little pains of an hour or a minute break down the constitution. Look after the little ills. BRANDRETH'S PILLS cure dyspepsia, or indigestion, headache, pain in the shoulders, coughs, tightness of the chest, dizshoulders, coughs, tightness of the chest, dis-ziness, sour stomach, bad taste in the mouth, bilious attacks, palpitation of the heart, in-flammation of the lungs. Pain in the region of the kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms are the offspring of dyspepsia. One or two pills every night is sufficient. SHOT INTO THE MOR

Mr. Dozler's Successful Method of Stopping

Mr. Dezier's Successful Method of Stopping a Racket.

Cutheret, Ga., September 16.—[Special.]—
Information has reached town that last night, while a party of negroes, cotton pickers, were congregated in the road in frent of Mr. Geo. Dozier's residence, about ten miles below this city, they became involved in a difficulty among themselves, at which curses, abuse and rocks were used promiscuously. So intolerant were their actions, that Mr. Dozier went to where they were, and ordered them away, whereupon they turned upor him and filled the air with rocks and sticks thrown at him and his residence. Several large rocks went through the glass windows into the bedroom. At this juncture Mr. Dozier gathered his shotgun and discharged the contents of both barrels into the mob, seriously wounding two of them, and frightening the cithering the contents of both barrels into the mob, seriously wounding two of them, and frightening the cithering the contents of both barrels into the mob, seriously wounding two of them, and frightening the city of the contents of the city of them, and frightening the city of them. charged the contents of both barrels into the mob, seriously wounding two of them, and frightening the others away. There are no barrooms in the community, and no cause is given for the lawless and mob-like manner of the negroes. Mr. Dozier is a large planter, has always been very successful in managing negroes' labor, and has plenty of it around him all the time. The wounded negroes are reported to be seriously shot, and the chances are that one or both of them will die from their wounds.

THE PREACHER DID IT.

He Went to Work to Save His Fellow Pris

LUMBER CITY, Ga., September 16.—[Special.]—Seven prisoners escaped from the county jail at noon here today, two whites and five negroes. The escape was well planned. One negro concealed himself behind the corridor negro concealed himself behind the corridor, through which Deputy Jailer Jesse Haynes had to pass to give the prisoners dinner, and when the door was open he sprang upon Mr. Haynes, forcing him back, and raising the bar, which liberated the other prisoners from the cells. They all closed with Mr. Haynes and overpowered him, and locked him in the outer apartment of the jail, where he remained until some school children turned him out. One of the prisoners, T. J. Kichens, white, from Montgomery county, who is almost blind, was captured a short distance from town. It is supposed that Killebrew, the white preacher who was committed a few days ago for cheating and swindling, planned the escape.

Whitfield's Tax Digest.

Whitfield's Tax Digest.

Dalton, Ga., September 16.—[Special.]—
The tax digest as sent in by the tax receiver shows Whitfield county to have fallen off \$131,000 since last year, but the tax collector, Squire Fincher, knowing this was not the case, has set to work to correct it, and has found seven hundred names who paid tax last year but were omitted this year, and some of them the largest taxpayers in the county; and so far he has raised the tax list over \$200,000 thus show. has raised the tax list over \$200,000, thus showing that the county has improved nearly \$100,000 since last year, and the job is not yet com-

DEATHS IN GEORGIA.

Mr. James Martin Thompson died in Buford ester my after an illness of three weeks. Mr. Jesse P. Griffiu, of Dawson, died at the

Farnum honse an noon, on last Friday, the 9th in stant, of be not rigic fever, and was interred at the Dr. M. D. C. M. Summerlin, of Sandersville, died Thursday night at his residence on Harris street, of typhoid fever. He was one of the most popular and prominent citizens or Sandersville.

Horse Attacked by an Alligator.

From the Guyton, Ga., Chronic.e.

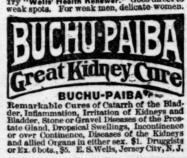
Our friend, Littleton Sharpe, tells us that a gentleman by the name of Gath Lennon, who was using one of Mr. Sharpe's horses, was riding along in the piney woods near Mr. Sharpe's house, about dusk, a few days ago, when suddenly the horse was struck at by an alligator which was lying by the side of the road. The horse shied and run for dear life, and could not be stopped untill he had run a considerable distance. As soon as the horse could be checked, Mr. Lennon provided himself with a long pine limb, and rode back to the scene. When within about fitten feet of the rentile, with mouth non provided himself with a long pine limb, and rode back to the scene. When within about fifteen feet of the reptile, with mouth wide open it made for the horse and rider, evidently under the impression that it could easily bring the contest to a close by swallowing both at one gulp. The horse having no time to entertain a different opinion, and being no hand for an argument, wheeled and fled precipitately, this time almost throwing his rider to the ground, in his haste to avoid a difficulty. Convinced that cavalry was not the most effectual arm of the service for the emergency, Mr. L. dismounted and left his horse firmly tethered to a bush, and returning to the attack, succeeded in giving his 'gatorship a quietus with a pine knot.

ing his 'gatorship a quietus with a pine knot. He measured six feet in length—pretty good



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Spermatorrhee and Impotency,
as in result of self-abuse in youth, sexual cresses in maturer year, or other causes, and producing some of the following effects Servoussess, Seminal Andrews, the conlowing effects Servoussess, Seminal Power, des, rendering
marriage impropes or unhappy, are theroughly and permamentity curol. SYPHIL IS positively curod and entirely eradioasted from the systems. Genocrythen,
GLEET, Suricture, Orchitis, Reraia, (or Saptuno).
Filica and other private diseases quickly oured.
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to a certain class of diseases, and treating thenesands annially, acquires great still. Physicians knowing this fact often
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visit the city for irrestment, medicines can be sent privately
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FOUNDS OF TURNIPEEED, the growth of 1857—
Such as White and Yellow Ruts Bagas, Seven Top,
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an in my friends to come and examine and price,
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Loss of Memory. Confusion of Ideas, Burr Berore the Eyes, Lassitude, Languor, Gloominess, Depression of Spirits, Aversion of Society. Easily Discontaged, Lack of Confidence, Dull, Listless, Unit for Study or Business, and finds life a burden, SAFELY, PERMANENTLY AND PRIVATELY CURED.

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NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED NOT to purchase the notes hereinafter mentioned, as the consideration upon which they are based has failed. Three promissory notes, each dated August 29th, 1887, one made payable to J. P. Tilley, of Conwade payable to E. M. Hudson, for \$5.66.91, and due 00 days after date; one made payable to E. M. Hudson for \$26.91, and due 30 days after date.

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43 Trains run by 90th meridian time. Leave Augusta Leave Washington ... Leave Athens Leave Gainesville No. 28 EAST-DAILY. Leave Atlanta... Leave Gainesvil Arrive Athens...... Arrive Washington... Arrive Augusta DAY PASSENGER TRAINS. No. 2 EAST-DAILY. | No. 1 WEST-DAILY. No. 4 EAST-DAILY. | No. 3 WEST-DAILY.

DECATUR TRAIN-Daily except Sunday CLARKSTON TRAINS-Daily except Sunday. MACON NIGHT EXPRESS-DAILY.

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nia, Stone Mountain and Decatur.
No. 28 stops at Harlem for supper.
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JOE W. WHITE, T. P. A., Augusta, Ga.

POME & CARROLLTON RAILROA Q Rome, Ga., December 25, 1836, TIME TABLE No. 8. Taking effect Sunday, December 26, 1886, Trains will run as follows until further notice.

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Connecting with the E. & W. R. R. of Alabama at Cedartown, also with the Rome Railroad, and the E. T., V. & G. R. at Rome.
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Acting Supt

Name this paper, sep17—d3m sat toes thu Cotton Machinery

FOR SALE. THE MACHINERY OF A SIX THOUSAND SPIN THE MACHINEST OF CONSISTING OF OPENERS, Carla Railway Heads and Troughs, Drawing Frames Slubbing, Intermediate Roving Spinning and Twisting Frames, all in first class condition. Fo

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Four Beautiful Homes on "PARK PLACE."

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THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

Is delivered by carriers in the city, or mafied, postage free, at \$1.00 per month, \$2.50 for three months, or \$10.00 a year.

THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION (Circulation over 110,000) is mailed, post-paid, for \$1.25 a year, or for \$1.00 in clubs of five or more. Address all letters to THE CONSTITUTION,

ATLANTA, GA., SEPTEMBER 17, 1887.

There Will Be No Postponement. The Kansas City exposition has postponed the opening of its exposition from September 15th to September 26th. This is the usual rule with new expositions.

The opening of the Piedmont exposition will not be postponed a single day. On the 10th of October, early in the morning, it will be opened, full-fledged and complete. This decision is final.

It is absolutely necessary that all exhibits shall be in the grounds by October 6th, except the exhibits of live stock. There will more than a thousand car loads of exhibits, and of course this enormous amount of freight cannot be transported to the grounds and unloaded in two or three days. Every pound of exhibits that can be shipped now, should be shipped without a day's delay. Local exhibitors should get their goods in position immediately.

The directors have done their work in an incredibly short time, and have shown a feat of exposition building not equalled even in this fast age. The exhibitors should not negative this superb work by being slow with their exhibits. Let them come in immediately so that there will be no glut at the last few days.

The exposition will open on October 10th and close on October 22d. There has been a tremendous pressure to have its time extended, but this will not be done. The exposition will open and close as announced. The state fair follows on the 24th, and the directors of the exposition will not run into that fair. So the Piedmont will open on the 10th and close on the 22d.

THE death of James Barron Hope, which was announced yesterday, removes an experienced journalist, and a versatile literary worker. Mr. Hope wrote a great deal of verse, and wroté it well. He was felicitous in his choice of subjects, and possessed in a remarkable degree the gift of expression.

A Word From the Duke. The duke of Marlborough, who has been having a very racy time at Newport in the high-toned establishment of Mrs. Paran Stevens, recently went to Boston and was subjected to the painful formality of an interview by a reporter of the Herald.

Whether the reporter approached the great duke with his hat and coat off is not stated, but he approached the grandee in some shape, and asked him a great many uestions. Duke M. informed the reporter at interviewing, as it is performed in nerica, is a highly pernicious practice-ceedingly annoying, in fact. Moreover,

This may all be very true, and no doubt When the barbarians of the New York press were hounding the president during his honeymoon, THE CONSTITUTION expressed its opinion that journalism could not go lower than this. And yet there was nothing absolutely harmful in this exhibition of so-called enterprise on the part of the New York newspapers.

s highly reprehensible.

But what about the enterprise of Marlborough? If interviewing is reprehensible, what is to be said of the habits of a man who is a professional seducer, and who makes it a practice to destroy the peace of families and to break up homes? Is such conduct reprehensible?

This noble Englishman, who is in some respects a type of his kind, is most infamous men in Europe. He has no standing in respectable society at home, and he has been banished from the queen's court. Altogether this disreputable person is a nice fellow to be talking about what is to the extension of the Marietta and North

"Cur down the revenue," says the New York Herald, and so says THE CONSTITU-TION. But the way to cut down the revenue, and at the same time to relieve the people of a most unjust and odious dispensation, is to repeal the excise laws. The whisky tax is not burdensome, as a tax, but the law under which the tax is collected is not only cruel in its results, but gives birth to all manner of oppression and ras-

Georgia and the Constitution's Centennial. Today will be worthily celebrated in Phil-

On the 17th of September, 1787, eleven states represented in the constitutional convention in Philadelphia unanimously consented to submit the federal constitution to the states for ratification, and the convention then adjourned.

But while the 17th of September has been generally agreed upon as the birthday of the constitution, the instrument in point of fact did not secure the requisite indorsement until New Hampshire ratified it on the 21st of June, 1788, making nine states that

had adopted it. Georgia was neither among the first nor the last to accept the new fundamental law. On the 2nd of January, 1788, she ratified it unanimously, without debate, and a salute of thirteen guns was fired as the signing

. At that time, Georgia in territorial extent was a vast empire. The present states of Alabama and Mississippi were included in her domain, and yet under the census taken two years later her population amounted to only 52,886 whites, and 29,662 negroes. Still, it should be recollected that Georgia was the latest settled of all the colonies. When she ratified the constitution in 1788, It was only fifty-five years after the landing of Oglethorpe. In little over half a century she had waged numerous fierce Indian wars, whipped the Spaniards, and had nobly borne

her part in the war for independence. In those days considerably more than the northern half of the state remained in the possession of the Indians. Our white pop mlation in its first half century had settled some notable problems. Starting out as a prohibition colony, the experiment had been abandoned, and the license system had been substituted. Beginning as an anti-slavery community, all had become converted to the idea that slave labor was absolutely nec-

The people of Georgia in the year of the country.

grace, 1788, compared favorably with the nhabitants of any of the other colonies. They were mainly of English ancestry, with considerable sprinkling of Irish and Scotch. Some of Oglethorpe's original colonists were still alive at that time, and altogether the people were a brave, high-spirited and progressive race.

The Georgians who will take part in the celebration today will look back with pride upon the marvelous development of their state since the ratification of the compact of a century ago. What we have lost in territory we have more than gained in population, in new industries, in discoveries, and in the development of our material resources. Perhaps this brief backward glance is enough. The business of the time requires us to look forward.

THE president made a happy little speech in Philadelphia yesterday. The sentiments which he expressed ought to find a hearty response in the heart of every American.

The Anti-Poverty Busines Considered from a personal standpoint, Mr. Henry George's anti-poverty platform is a very good one. It is based on what the public is pleased to term common sensethe common sense of thrift.

When it became known in the neighbor hood of New York that Mr. George and his admirable following of bummers were in favor of abolishing poverty, a great many worthy poor people put in their appearance and asked for relief. Mr. George's response to these pathetic appeals was characteristic. He informed his petitioners that he had not come to redeem the poverty-stricken, but to abolish poverty in various cases not mentioned in the calendar.

In this respect, Mr. George has been a onspicuous success. He has abolished his own poverty, and will continue to abolish more and more as the season advances. There has never yet existed a fraud that did not have enthusiastic followers, and this fact has been conspicuous in the career of Mr. George. A year or two ago he was comparatively a poor man, but now he is comparatively a rich man, and if his poor constituents desire to desert him they are welcome to do so, conscious of the fact that their contributions to the cause of antipoverty have placed him beyond want. In view of these facts it is no wonder that Mr. George continues to agitate. It is money in

THE Courier-Journal, of Louisville, Ky. is of the opinion that Eliza Pinkston will stump the country for John Sherman. Editor Watterson's adjutants have perhaps forgotten that Eliza lies in the cold, cold ground, while John lies elsewhere.

A Black Napoleon of Finance. It is possible that Count Mitkiewicz has received too much praise for his magnificent scheme of Americanizing China with his system of banks.

The real originator of the scheme is now said to be a negro, one George A. Butler, a native of Washington city. It appears that Butler picked up a good education, and went to Paris when quite a young man.

Anson Burlingame on his way to China met Butler, and finding that he spoke several languages fluently, took him to Pekin as an attache of the American legation. Butler went to work and mastered the Chinese language. He obtained an important business situation in Shanghai, and soon be came a man of influence. During the war between France and China Butler loaned the Chinese government a large sum of money. Some time ago he went to Europe where he organized a big syndicate to carry on a banking business in China. He then visited America, and went on to China where he took Count Mitkiewicz into the company. The Chinese government granted the desired concession, and Mitkiewicz, being the first to announce it in this country, has been regarded as the head and front

Butler is said to be a remarkably man. He is fifty-two years old, very dark, and his manners are Parisian.

THERE is but one reasonable solution to the opposition of members of the legislature Georgia railroad. They want to sell the road. The people of the state will not permit the road to stand in the way of the development of the state, and if the legislature persists in its unwise action, the public sentiment of Georgia will cause the State road to be put up at auction. Perhaps this is the best disposition that can be made of an elephant with two trunks and four

THE Hon. S. S. Cox says he has two books ready for publication. Can a current politician, so to speak, afford to publish

EDITORIAL POSTSCRIPT.

WIGGINS'S BIG STORM will be due about day

and play "Ariadne in the Wiregrass."

It is said that cholera morbus goes harder th blondes than it does with brunettes. IT IS HARD to tell which is the tail end of the Blaine-Buffalo Bill combination over in

JUST AS PEOPLE are getting into their new fall costumes to go to the theater, the actresses are getting out of theirs to welcome them.

THERE IS ALWAYS compensation somewhere. A red-headed woman is pursued by a white horse, but a red-headed man is subject to

MRS. JAMES BROWN POTTER continues to get her name in the papers as an amazing actress. She will probably take in Atlanta in her American tour.

It Is HINTED that Fred Grant is to be used as a stalking-horse for Bob Lincoln. The re-publican party must be hard up indeed if it has to call out its hereditary duffers.

JOHN SHERMAN APPEARS to be under the impression that J. B. Foraker's mouth is bigger than the republican party. This shows that John knows a big thing when he sees it. Parsons, the condemned Chicago anarchist, the only southerner that is mixed up in the His uncle, General Parsons, of Texas, did some good fighting for the confed-

THE THEATRICAL SEASON in Atlanta has opened badly with a negro minstrel troupe, folwed by the lightest of light comedy. This is Atlanta's fate. If we don't get the best we are

certain to get the worst. ALL OVER THE country people are wondering why the Chicago judge who read the decision confirming the death sentence of the anarchists turned pale and read in a husky voice. Was he afraid of assassination?

IN PORTLAND, MAINE, whenever a man with a red nose appears on the street he is summoned before the grand jury and asked to tell where he gets his liquor. Portland has more liars to the square inch than any city in SHE DIDN'T WANT A PARDON

The Governor's Oueer Visitor---Her Husbat

From the Arkansaw Traveller.

The governor of Arkansaw had just turned from a petition bearing 684 names, when a tall, angular woman, carrying a gingham sun-bonnet by the strings entered the room and, dropping on a settee, said; "I want to see the guv'ner "I am the governor, madam."

"Yes, I am quite sure "

"Wall, I come to ask you why you didn't answer my letter. I live out 'in the hills. Moved there lately from Indyany. Sent you a letter by a feller named Steve Spencer. Why didn't you answer it!" "Your name, please?"
"Jane Bromfield. From as gool a family as ever
wed in the state. Father was a McIntosh and

mother was a Harkrider." "I did not receive your letter, Mrs. Bromfield."
"Look here, do you reckon that feller got drunk,

an' lost that dockyment?"

"I don't knew anything about his babita."
"But don't it stand to reason that he got drunk?"
"Well, it's far from impossible."
"Fil tell you what the letter was. Shortly after I got here, Tobe, my husband, was sent to the peni-tentiary. He wasn't a citizen of the state at the time, and didn't think his sentence would hold

"His not being a citizen makes no difference. "And he could be sent to the penitentiary before e had a right to vote?"

"And stay there just the same as any citizen?"

"Of course, madam, I know what I am talking about. I would like to tell you, before you put your-self to the trouble of pleading his case, that it is quite useless. He is doubtless guilty, and I there-

ore cannot grant him a pardon. "My sakes alive, man, don't skeer vourself for I'm not going to ask for a pardon. The letter I writ you at a time when I thought you couldn't hold him unless he was a voter stated the fact that he roted at the last election whether or no."

"Not much. I've done so much better sense he' been in there that I never do want to set eves or him again. It may sound a little strange, but it is a fact, that as soon as they took him away the hens that had been mopin' 'round on a sort of strike all spring, put to layin', and I with I may die if I didn't think they would lay themselves to death. One big old dominicker—the finest hen on the place, but mighty sulky and hard to please at times -hadn't laid a single egg for two mouths, but when she found that they had took Tobe off he set in to layin' an' I never seen nothin's to ekel her. She'd walk around the yard and sing awhile an' then she'd go in and lay. Tobe was sent up for a year. Couldn't you, to oblige a poor roman, make it two, governor?"
"Oh, no; I have no authority to extend the time."

"I didn't know but to oblige a po' woman you

"Well, don't you think you could slip six months on him, anyhow can't extend his time a minute." But you are shore that you won't let him out

nder a year?" "We'll keep him in that long." "Well, I am much obliged to you for doin' what you can," she said, arising, "and I believe that if you had the power you would do more for me. Good day."

Perfection and Piety.

From the Liverpool Echo.

The Liverpool Young Men's Christian asso iation has a journal of its own, which recently con tained the following inviting advertisement:

In a provincial town a young man is required at once by a committee of Christian men. He must be talented, experienced, business-like, a good pen-man, spiritually-minded, musical, a fluent speaker, a good financier, accountant and debt collector. He nust be thoroughly competent to make the prelim inary arrangements for all meetings, such as prayer meetings, evangelistic services and Bible classes, literary, educational, social and business meetings of the whole body and the various committees, and if necessary to conduct them. He must be capable of taking the sole superintendence of a reading room and library, the catering for a refreshmen room and the general working of the establishment, including the athletic and other clubs connected Preference will be given to a good gymnast. He must have a good literary style, as all the correspondence, reports, proof-reading, etc., will be left entirely to his hands. He must have robust He must have a clear head and be a quick reider of character. He must be generous open-handed and at the same time authoritative but not over-bearing. The hours are from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., and on Sunday from 2 p. m. to 10 p. m., but he will be expected to attend church in the morning for his own soul's welfare. The committee have pleasure in offering a salary of £75 per annum to a man possessing the above qualification

Enjoyed His Trip to the Country. From the Judge, "How did you enjoy your trip to the country?"

asked Merritt. ore well " replied Cobwigger "The quitoes used to sting so at night that I had to put my head under the bedelothes, and then the burs used delothes, and then the bugs used to bite so that I had to uncover it again,"

He Wanted Proof.

From Tid Bits.

Female—I s-s-see th-th-that y-y-you adv-v-v-ertise f-f-for a s-s-stuttering female.

Newspaper clo k-Yes, ma'am.

Female—W-w-well, I s-s-stutter.

Newspaper clerk—Well, ma'am, I can't take your word for it; fill out this blank affidavit, please.

From the Yankee Blade.

"Do you realize, sir," said a long haired passenger, "that there is One who sees and hears all we do, who can solve our inmost thoughts, and before whom we are but crushed and worms?" "Give us your hand, stranger," replied the other "I just know how you feel. I'm married myself,"

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

An Old Confederate Talks.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Oh! with what joy the hearts of decrepit confederate veterans bound at the thought. I am an old veteran, and, in a peaceful way, have been fighting the battles of life of one foot, and with my right arm stiff in the elbow contribute the sweatenth decrease. on one foot, and with my right arm stiff in the elbow joint, since the seventeenth day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-two. Now only a few days of being twenty-five years since I walked on two feet. I have succeeded in making a moderate support for myself and family, having a wife and eight children, the oldest now about nineteen years old, and five of that number being girls. The outlook before me is, sometimes, very gloomy, but the thought comes rushing in on me, what good would a home in some remote part of the state be to me? Were I to be reduced in circumstances by increased affliction or otherwise, my family is still as dear to me and I am to them, as we could have been in the most affluent circumstances.

still as dear to me and rain to them, as we could have been in the most affluent circumstances. My devoted wife and loving children would say let us remain together and strive to live if it be on bread and water rather than to be separated. The idea and water rather than to be separated. The idea of a home is a good one, if no better use can be made of the means. But suppose the amounts raised for the establishing of a home were judiciously used in keeping up the old veterans in their own efforts to provide a support for themselves in their various vocations in life? I know a good many families in conditions similar to that of my own, to whom a little help occasionally would be of great benefit, who could not be benefitted by a home in a remote part of the state.

would be of great schede, who could not be bene-fitted by a home in a remote part of the state. I give this for what it is worth.

CONFEDERATE VETERAN.

Another "Anxious Inquirer."

Another "Anxious Inquirer."

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: An interview in the Lou sville Courier-Journal of last Wednesday reports i.e., Dr. J. B. Hawthorne as saying:

"I never said that Mr. Benet had 'ar ed' my speech, I never used the word "tubbed out,' but I have jers stenily charged t'at in the 'e.dly parallel column' he omitted the quotation marks which I jut around D. S rong's words."

Did not the CONST.TU.ION on the Friday p eceding publish tils as an authorized interview with Dr.

publish this as an authorized interview with Dr.

Hawthorne:

"I have repeatedly shown that Benet in his article in which he uses the so-called 'deadly | a whiel column' has grossly carbled my steech, which was putlished in the Augusta Chronicle. In that published speech I gave quo'ation marks to many passages, which same passages Benet publishes, leaving off the quotation m ricks to deceive the public. This has decept on has escaped the public. and I propose to expose it. Benet not only carbled the extracts, but he designed by Rubber of the credit marks which I was so particular to place over them."

More Anxious Talan Ever.

The Constitution report of the in crylew was cor

The Constitution report of the in grylew was nor

THE PANAMA CANAL. Two Hundred and Forty Millions Already C. Christopher, in Kansas City Star.

C. Christopher, in Kansas City Star.

I have just returned from South America, where I had been for five years, Work on the Panama canal is continuing under the superintendence of De Lessepa. The contractors are all French except one film of American dredgers, H. B. Slaven & Co., of San Francisco. Two hundred and forty millions of dollars have been expended already upon the canal. De Lesseps lately raised twenty million more in France by subscription. Stock is sold in small quantities there, and even laborers take some. They have every confidence in De Lesseps. The work will require one hundred and fifty millions more. Twenty thousand men are working on the isthmus. The canal, when completed, will measure forty-seven miles. It stretches from Colon, or old Aspinwall, on the Atlantic ade to the measure forty-seven miles. It stretches from Colon, or old Aspinwall, on the Atlantic side to the city of Panama on the Pacific. De Lesseps has raised all the money used thus far. The laborers are nearly all Jamaica negroes, with a few Africans from the English colonies and African coast. The country is very unhealtful and the people die off rapidly of chagres and yellow fever induced by the swamps and marshes. The Chagres river runs along the railroad, the canal crossing it at several rejusts. the railroad, the canal crossing it at several points. In excavating the smell is terrible, and the men orking the dredges can remain only a short time ithout being rel eved. Fally 25 per cent of the laborers die annually. I have seen entire towns depopulated by disease. Not more than three hun-dred on the istmus are Americans, and they are principally railroad men. The Panama railroad is owned by Americans and is doing a tremendous business. When completed the canal will injure the business of the railroad. In the shape of railroads the Panama is the best paying institution of its proportion in the world. I estimate the canal will be completed in 1890 or 1891. Work on it is progressing fast. In the beginning the projectors worked very extravagantly for two or three years. Much money was expended in unnecessary outlay. There is no finer system of hospitals than the isthmus presents. There are from fifty to seventy-five hospital buildings on the Panama side. One great impediment is the rain, which continues during eight or nine months of the year. The rainfall measures twenty-one feet. This interferes disastrously with work and health. Vegetation is always green, the water contributing to this. When it is ripe it decays fast. The only product of the intervence. fast. The only product of the isthmus are banansas and cocoanuts. In Colon a special dead car leaves for Monkeyhill cemetery morning and evening. A novel and economic mode of burying is practiced. After bodies are picked ts, three or four are put in a pine box furnished with a movable bottom. The box or coffin is lowered to the grave, a spring frees the bottom, the bodies pass through and are buried coffiniess on top of each other. The pine box is taken back for future service. The business people of the isthmus are all foreigners, and every nationality may be found there. In Colon the rent of a house for one year would almost buy it. There is so much swamp and poor building fround and the population changes so frequently through deaths and removal that nobody wants to build. The buildings are all of wood, and insur-

ance companies will not write them up. The risk builders run increases the rent fabulously. Fully 100 per cent profit is charged on everything sold in the place. It is quite common for a merchant to pay \$600 or \$ 00 a month for a store room. In 1832 I went to Ecuado, Peru and Bolivia to examine mines. I remained there eighteen months and quit on account of the Chilian and Bolivian war. The richest went to Ecuado. Peru and Bolivia to examine mi gold, silver, copper and tin mines in the known world are located in those countries. Some are being worked, others are lying idle. Thousands of old Spanish mines are unworked.

The Lee Monument.

From the Manchester Union. While New York is unconcernedly leaving the work of raising funds for the Grant monument to a single news aper, which appears to have succeeded thus far in awakening more interest outside of the city than in it, the citizens of Richmond are quabbiing over the site for the proposed monument to General Lee. The speculative fever appears to be at the bottom of the trouble, and what the end of the dispute will be does not yet appear. The city council was asked to appropriate \$15,000 to the monument fund, and it was understood that the money would be voted, but the contest over the site became so bitter that the council now refuses to take any action in the matter. Many of the citizens demanded that the monument should be promi-nently placed in one of the handsomely improved nently placed in one of the handsomely improved city parks, but it was finally determined to place it far out in a suburb of the city, where an effort is being made to build up a first park. being made to build up a fashionable and stylish that the monument is intended to boom the price of the real estate in question rather than to do honor to the south's greatest chieftan.

An Unjust Suspicion. From Harner's Bazar

Wife (who has been very silent all through breakfast)—John Smith, you talked in your sleep last nigh about a Miss Ford. I distinctly heard you say that she was a dai y. And you the father of a family! Mother shall hear of this. John (who had been to the races)—Miss Ford, my

dear, is a horse.

The Object of the Society.

From the New York Sun.

The George boom has been from the first a financial help to him. He is rapidly abolishing his own poverty. If the boom holds out for a few years longer, he bids fair to be a rich man.

It was Long Since Evident. From the New York World. One thing has been developed by the Ohio campaign, which has only been running a week. And that is that Joseph Benson Foraker is lacking in the dignity which should inhere in the governor of the third state in the union.

Made a Hog of Himself. Erom the Newark Independent.

Farmer Hayseed—I got a letter from Johnny today. He's a gettin' along fine, and says he's into

Mrs. Hayseed—Thar! I told you tlat thar boy would make a hog of hisself.

Chicago Inter Ocean: History of the Indian war-Ute. Brute. Shoot. Scoot. New Haven News: A three-cornered fight-one

that is fought with flat-irons. St. Louis Republican: Colorow seems to have subsided almost as rapidly as Boulanger.

Boston Herald: You shall know the returned ostonian by the Browning on his check.

Austin Statesman: Certain officials should begin to sand their pants if they want to retain their

king." Yes, and there are divinities that hedge on a horse race, too. Whitney, Texas, Messenger: The flood washed away all our word. Will some of our friends bring us in some on subscription?

Binghamton Republican: Death Is a reaper who isn't content to take the crop of the man who sows only wild oats, but takes him with it. Burlington Free Press: J. C. Mustard is connected with the coast light house service. He always succeeds in drawing his salary.

New Haven News: The insane king of Bavaria peels potatoes. His insanity is believed to be of the same sort as that of students who become

Boston Globe: It is one hundred years next Sat-urday since the constitution of the United States was adopted. None but ballet girls remember the glorious event. Binghamton Republican: A frontier agent of the overnment has married a Cree Indian maiden.

This Indian agents are a graceless lot, and more of

them should be Cree-mated, Yonkers Statesman: A Bar Harbor girl who was old by an old boatman to be sure and have her boat well trimmed went to work and sewed two silk flounces around the gunwale.

Boston Transcript: An exchange, announcing the close of the medical congress at Washington, heads the article, "The Doctors' Mission Ended." This lock like a grave mistake. looks like a grave mistake. looks like a grave missage.

Detroit Free Press: A citizen of Cincinnati went off to Europe and left four gas jets blazing away in his house for four months. He has offered the gas company eight hundred thousand dollars to settle the bill, but they want an even million, and he'll

Louisville Courier-Journal: He who lives a thou-sand miles inland should spend a part of his year upon or near the occan. There is that in the fruit-age of the sea, not to mention the phantasmagoria of its scenery, which prolongs and augments vi-tality.

JEFFERSON DAVIS

Writes an Open Letter to Bishop Galloway.

HE SPEAKS FOR HUMAN RIGHTS.

And Discourses on the Subject of Prohibi tion, Sumptuary Laws and Social

Wrongs-An Able Letter. JACKSON, Miss., September 14 .- The Clarion

JACKSON, Miss., September 14.—The Clarion publishes the following:

Brauvoir, Miss., September 7th, 1887.—Rt. Rev. Charles B. Galloway, Bishop of the Methodist Church South.—Dear Sir. On seeing your addres a delivered at Brookhaven, Miss., on the 10th ultimore, as published in the Times-Democrat of New Orleans, on the 1th, I wrote to you calling your attention to passages cited from your address, and sent you a printed copy of my letter to Governor Lubbock of the 20th of July last. I entertained the reasonable supposition that you had somehow been misled as to the purport of that letter, and that upon an examination of the text you would acknowledge the injustice you had done me, or if this expectation was not well founded, that you would mark the passages on which your stric ures were founded, and return the letter to me, and this I requested you to do.

tion was not well founded, that you would mark the passages on which your stric ures were founded, and return the letter to me, and this I requested you to do.

You replied to my letter on the 16th ultimo, but did not meet the issue I presented; did not return the printed copy of my letter, or specify the passages of it which caused your attack. In your letter, both kind and courteous, you referred to what Judge Reagan had written and what the saloon men of Texas had said. I replied, on the 20th of August, that I was not responsible for what Mr. Reagan had written, or what the saloon men had said, I n I called your attention to the failure to return the printed copy of my letter as requested, and in conclusion I wrote that my first letter was from "a desire to avoid public discussion wi h your that desire remains. It depends upon you whethor I shall be driven to the alternative of presenting my case before the public," that being the tribunal before which you had arraigned me. To this you replied, is ding back the printed copy as it had been sent to you, with an applogy for having accidentally omitted to enclose it in your previous letter. This forces upon me the alternative of replying to your address by an open letter.

You have expressed sorrow because I answered the inquiry of a friend for my opinion on a political question, and employ many kind and complimentary expressions in regard to me, but in view of your persistence in unjustified assailment your compliments accrificial offering was decorated. Now it is my turn to grieve, not for you personally, but that a dignitary of the Methodist church, south, should have left the pulpit and Bible to mount the political restrum and plead the higher law of prohibitionism—the substitution of force for free will, moral responsibility, the obligation to do unto others as we would be done by, and the brotherly love taught by the meck and lowly lesus whom we adore. In this i see the forbidden union of church and state, my grief is real, and relates to both.

Disfranchi

secure remains as ardent in age as it was in youth. The "Methodist church south" has been to me the object of a 'm' ration and grateful affection, because of its fidelity to principle, despite the presure of wealth and power, by the zeal of its underpaid ministers who have gone along byways to penetrate unfrequented regions and there "preach the gospel to the poor." Often has my memory recalled the prophetic vision of Bishop Marvin. Will it be fulfilled by introducing politics into the organization of the church he nobly illustrated?

This reply, it may be proper here to remark, is not made to you in your character of a dignity of that church, but in that which for that occasion you have assumed—as a political partisan. It is untenable to deny that the movement in which you have engaged is political. For its aim is to elect representatives pledged to et a:t, to govern the body politic. It is true that you designate the movement "a moral reform," but it seems like irony thus to term penal statutes hedged about by extraordinary measures of prevention. ecure remains as ardent in age as it was in youth

prevention.

There are two noticeable omissions in your lished criticism of my letter to ex-Governor lock. First, no mention of anything to be four that letter; second, no statement of the amend pending in Texas, on which my opinion wa and therefore which was the subject of my

and therefore which was the subject of my answer. In my first note to you the passages of your address were cited, which appeared to me to be innerested by the letter on which your attack was made. It was quite irrelevant to inform me what somebody else had said or done. You had assailed me for a certain letter which I had written.

The closing sentence of your published address was: "How sad that the last words of a soldier, sage or Christian, should become the shibboleth of the saloons." One who shall attentively read the letter against which your attack was directed, must readily perceive why you did not comply with my request that you would mark the passages on which your strictures were founded. There was no reference in my letter to saloons.

Your intelligence does not permit the supposition that you did not perceive the distinction between

Your my jester to saloons.
Your intelligence does not permit the supposition that you did not perceive the distinction between personal inalies able rights which I asserted government was bound to protect, and privileges which government might refuse or grant as the public welfare should require. The most credulous and ignorant of your partisans, if they have followed Mrs. Primrose's advice and have kept "their eyes about them," cannot have failed to see that to keep a saloon is not a personal right, but a privilege to be obtained by getting a license for that purpose, subject to such restrictions and conditions as the law has imposed. To you it would be needless to say that under our policy of local option it may not be possible everywhere to obtain that license upon any terms whatever.

After a more diligent search of my letter than

After a more diligent search of my letter than Aner's more diagent search of my letter than you have seemed to have given before attacking it in your public a diress, you have found the nypothetical reference to the "wooden horse," and that is sill of mine to which you have referred. To that I reply, if confined to narrow limits and with a sufficient majority to essure that masure rests on the consent of the governed, I am in favor of "local option" but if insidiously employed to gain advantage ground for wider operations, then it should be

of an Indian could see that a bod better the self-of-mine to which you have referred. To that it is all of mine to which you have referred. To that the consent of the governed. I am in favor of 'local option' but if insidously employed to gain advantage of the consent of the governed. I am in favor of 'local option' but if insidously employed to gain advantage of the properties of the pr

our charities? Is there no St. George to slay the kyadra that is poisoning the sait of the earth? I do not depreciate the effort to abate the evil of intemperance, but here is an evil more deleterious to mind and body, and why, it is asked, is the field unoccupied to which humanity and manhood are both-calling the labourge.

pied to which humanity and manhood are both-calling for laborers?

Athelsm reviles, and free thoughts, i. e., want of thought, denies the truth of revelation, and in the broad day scoffs at the plan of salvation. The month in which you made your address is reported-to have had an exceptionally great number of assa-sinations. The newspapers have many notices of burglaries, robberies, rapes and infanticides. Di-vorces are shamefully frequent. The war between labor and capital gives cause for gravest apprehen-sions. The collossi wealth of the few grows in geometrical proportions, while the tolling millions plid on their weary way. Are all these and other evils, crimes and misfortunes not cnumerated, due-to one cause? or is the one idea a universit absort-

A certain Knight of Malta is said to have held all

hat there was nothing like leather. Freshold hat there was nothing like leather. I regret that you did not see proper to acknowledge that your strictures were appropriate to what others had said or done, and were not justified by the text of my letter for which you arraign me. That would have saved me from this reply, and I think would have been more just to you as well as to myself.

I remain, very respectfully.

JEFFKESON DAVIS.

VENGEANCE. M. Quad in Detroit Free Press.

Soldiers, hunters, scouts, emigrants, Indians, all are drinking and brawling at the fort. The Indians drink deeply, but are more quiet.

They are the best behaved of the lot. Suddenly there is a cry and a shot. A halfdrunken scout has had a row with a redskin and fired upon him. He had the savage at a and nred upon than disadvantage. It was a word and a shot, and as the crowd opens a little the young warrior is seen standing with one arm across his breast. is seen standing with one arm across his breast, and a look of defiance on his face. His other

arm hangs by his side, broken by the bullet. The redskin is more treacherous than the erpent, but he never forgives treachery in any one else. He recognizes in the scout an old enemy, and he realizes that the affair was put. up to kill him off-hand. How his eyes snap! How his muscles work! How his chest heaves: as the pain maddens him? He looks from man to man and back at his would-be murderer, and then turns his back on the crowd and walks out of the stockade and over the hills.

out of the stockade and over the hills.

"Better look out for the varmint!" is the warning uttered by a hunter with snow-white hair. "He will take your trail and cling to it until he wipes you out. Nothing but death can satisfy his vengeance."

When the scout became sober and knew what he had done he realized the force of the old man's words. Henceforth, waking or sleeping, a menace must follow every hour of his life. He must either kill or be killed.

The days ran past and the incident was forgotten by all save one. It was a season of peace, and one less or one more Indian at the fort attracted no attention. If any one looked in vain for the young warrior, who had the blood of

tracted no attention. If any one looked in vainfor the young warrior, who had the blood of a great chief in his veins, they made no remark or inquiry. The scouts had little to do for a couple of months, but then came an alarm. A band of warriors had broken away from their reservation and were raiding the settlers. Messengers were sent here and there in hot haste, and the scout with the shadow of death across his path went his way alone. across his path went his way alone.

Men must be brave who are scouts. It is a. work which needs nerve and true courage. The menace haunted the man as he rode forth "He will kill you!" kept. ringing in his ear, but he halted not. Had he known that a score of Indians sought his life. he would have gone just the same. As he rode away in the bright sunshine of noonday he swept the plain around him with keen glance, and then a strange look settled on his face. It was the look which comes to the human face

was the look which comes to the human face when the mind realizes a great danger, but it is prepared to die fighting to the last.

Hardly had the scout passed beyond the stockade when Vengeance was ready to take his trail. The Indian is untiring. He is implacable. The wounded warrior had been in hiding for days and days, and his watching and waiting were at last rewarded. When the waising were at last rewarded. When the scout had passed out of sight over the ridge the shadow of death took up his trail. He had been told to ride fast; the pursuer was a foot. It seemed absurd to believe the scout had cause to fearth always a region of the seemed absurd to believe the scout had cause. to fear the dusky warrior who was left miles-behind. The race has begun. The one rides, like the wind. The other follows at an even pace—a pace that reminds you of his implaca-ble hate.

crescent to avoid a mass of rocks. The Indian cut across the angle and saved a few rods. He had gained 200 feet on his victim. Intuition told him the destination of the scout. Instinct, guided him to make the short cuts and pick up were plain on the turf—there only the eyes of an Indian could see that a body had passed. For hours and hours the pace never changed. He looked neither to the right nor left—cared for neither bird nor beast—for shrub or rock or serpent for only one thing in

shrun or rock or serpent for only one thing in the whole world-vengeance. Noon found him, keeping his pace—night found him keeping the trail with the grim ferocity of a bloodhound. It was only when night fairly settled down that he halted beside a rock, ate a few mouth-fuls of food, and curled himself up for a nap. Two hours later the rim of a full moon showed, when the plain and its first rans had secretaly

fuls of food, and curled himself up for a nap. Two hours later the rim of a full moon showed above the plain, and its first rays had scarcely been cast when the warrior opened his eyes, sprang to his feet, and was away on the trait again. Hour after hour he followed it—hour by hour the night grew old and faded into day. When daylight came the track was fresher. While the scout slept death had made a decided gain. The second day passed as the first. The second night passed as the other.

On the morning of the third a mist lay over, plain and valley and hill. It arose from the brown turf—from the huge rocks—from the thickets of cedar and fur on the ragged hill-sides. The eye of neither man nor beast nor bird could penetrate that curtain of morning. After midnight the Indian had slackened his pace. As morning drew nearer his head was held more erect and his eyes carried a new light. As the day struggled to break through the mist the warrior halted, loosened his knife and tomahawk, and then sank down on hands and knees and crept under the black cloud, as the wary panther goes forward to surprise his prey. His keen scent had located a fire. His quick ear had detected the movements of a horse.

Creep—creep—creep! The shadow of death

quick ear had detected the movements of a horse.

Creep—creep—creep! The shadow of death under the shadow of the morning! A hare listening for her life would not have been frightened into a run. The scout lay sleeping with his feet to the smouldering fire. The chirp of the crickets which had sounded in his ears all night was at last interrupted, but he was not awakened. There is intuition which sometimes wains men of great danger. It came to the sleeping scout, but it came too late. As he opened his eyes the shadow hovered ever him. He saw it and recognized it, but there was no time for word of prayer or shout old effance.

Quavering on the morning mist—rendering the fleecy curtain as it rose higher and higher and grewstronger and stronger—came the war-whoop of an Indian. An insult had been wiped out in blood. Vengeance had been satisfied.

Anniston, Ala., September 16.—[Special.]—Matt Ross, a negro blacksmith at Choccolocco station, was found dead on the side of the Georgia Pacific railroad near that station with the top of his head knocked off. It is supposed that he was on the fast train, which does not stop at that station, that he thought he could jump off with safety at his home. All the circumstances go to show that the top of his head was knocked by striking against a crosstie by a fall from a train in motion.

OPELIKA, Ala., September 16.—[Special.]—Mr. John F. Renfro came very near losing his life today, by a fall of twenty-five feet from the skylight of his two-story building, to which was suspended a grass rope and a pulley. Mr. Renfro and his servant were hanging on to the rope when suddenly the pulley gave way, throwing him to the floor, twenty-five feet below. He is reported much better tonight, but is still very sick and weak.

Collision on the Iron Mountain Road. MEMPHIS, September 16.—A collision co-curred late last night on the Irom Mountain railroad at North Nettleton between two con-struction trains, which resulted in the killTHE INSURANCE BILL.

Mr. Clarence Knowles Argues Against the 24th Section.

THE NATURE OF THE CONTROVERSY.

An Interesting Discussion Going on Before the Finance Committee Over the Insurance Bill.

There is no subject more interesting to peo-ple generally than that of insurance. Cheap rates are desired by every one, and any legis-ation that tends to give low rates of insurance at once commands attention and inspires gen-

The house finance committee yesterday afternoon began the consideration of the senate bill to regulate the business of insurance in

Georgia.

The bill was passed some time ago by the senate, being amended there by the addition of what is known as section 24th, which was offered by M. Dean, of Rome. This section is opposed by the insurance men of the state on the ground that it is an unwarrantable interference by the legislature in the business of insurance companies; that the section is not warranted by the facts in the case, and that its purpose is to lower the rate of insurance in Georgia, when that rate already by the efforts of the Southeastern Tariff association is lower than they are elsewhere.

The Section objected to.

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Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that whenever it shall be made plainly to appear by competent proofs to the commissioner of insurance that any insurance company licensel to do business in this state has entered no any contract, agreement, pool or other arrangement with any ether insurance company or companies licensed to do business in this state for the purpose of, or that my have the effect to prevent or lesson free competition in the business of insurance in this state, the suppose of the state of the suppose of the state of the state of the state of the state of the suppose of the state of the state of the suppose of the state of the state of the suppose of the state of the state of the suppose of the state of the state of the suppose of the state of the state of the suppose of the state of the state of the suppose of the state of

ments have been annulled ard made y dd.

THE MISTORY OF THE MATTER.

When the bill was introduced in the senate, this section was not a part thereof, and the bill reported to the senate by its finance committee did not have the section either. It was during the passage of the bill in the senate, that this amendmen twas proposed by Mr.Dean, and the fact that it came from Rome at once clearly explained its appearance.

The Rome cotton warehouse men have stubbornly resisted the efforts made by the Southeastern Tariff association to improve the nature of their risks in that city by a compliance with the standard construction for cotton warehouses prescribed by the association. Because of their failure to improve their risks the cotton risks at Rome are much higher than they are in Atlanta, Savannah, Augusta and other places, where the association, standard have been adopted.

THE LOW RATES IN GEORGIA. tion, standard have been adopted.

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Because of the efforts of the tariff association insurance rates in Georgia are lower than they are elsewhere. The average rate in Georgia is 1.22, while in Alabama it is 1.43, in Arbansai it is 1.59, in Florida 1.72 in Mississipped.

ransas it is 1.59, in Florida 1.72, in Mississippi 1.69, in North Carolina 150, in Texas 1.57, in Tennessee 1.51; in Louisiana the rate is 1.05, but that is due to the fact that the great majority of the premiums come from New Orleans, and a lower rate exists there because of good fire appliances, and because of many local companies. companies.

THE GEORGIA RATE LOWER THAN THE WEST
"The rates," said Mr. Clarence Knowles.
"in Georgia is lower than in every western
"in Himais and Missouri, where if state, except in Illinois and Missouri, where it is 1.13 and 1.21 respectively. The same reason that makes the rate in Louisiana low, the fact of the existence of a great city where local companies produce cheap insurance applies to these two states, Chicago and St. Louis affecting them as New Orleans effects. Louis affects

mest two states, Unicago and St. Louis affecting them as New Orleans affects Louisiana.

The average rate for the whole west is 1.45, and for the union it is 1.49, and yet Georgia's average rate is only 1.22."

WHAT CAUSES THIS LOW RATE.

Mr. Clarence Knowles, in his argument before the finance committee vesterales after the forest the finance committee vesterales after the committee vesterales. fore the finance committee yesterday afternoon, ascribed this low rate to the existence and the efforts of the Tariff association. He demonstrated "that in 1884 the average rate in Georgia was 1.32 as against 1.23 in 1885 and 1.22 in 1886. The rate in 1887 will be still lower, because the improvements in Augusta and At cause the improvements in Augusta and At-lanta have made a reduction in the rate in those cities that represents the control of the cities that represents the control of the control of the cities that represents the control of the

those cities that represent a saving of thirty forty thousand dollars per annum to the pe "While the rate has decreased, the amount of insurance carried has also decreased, which argues better fire protection and less risk. In 1883 there were \$120,000,000 worth of insured property in Georgia as against \$104,000,000 in 1886. This is as good evidence as is required to prove that fire departments have been perfected and improved, the construction of buildings brought closer to the standard, and a general improvement in risks."

fected and improved, the construction of buildings brought closer to the standard, and a general improvement in risks."

THE INTENTION OF THE SECTION.

Mr. Knowles said that the purpose of the 24th section "was to lower rates by breaking up the Tariff association. In answer to this he assumed the position that the law could not be successively carried out if passed, for there was no way to prevent the companies from having a mutual understanding as to the rate to be charged. There was no way to reach the alleged evil, and no law could be enacted to prevent companies from instructing their agents as to the rates."

"But even if the law could be operated successfully, what would it cause? It would bring about a war of rates, and the natural result would be that the local companies, like the Atlanta Home, the Savannah Fire Marine, and the Macon company would have to go to the wall. They could not stand a war of rates like the older and richer companies; and thus the section would virtually kill the local companies."

THE WORK OF THE TARIFF ASSOCIATION.

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"Instead of trying to break down the Tariff
association," Mr. Knewles thought that "the
general assembly should foster and encourage
it. The present low rate in the state and its
cause had already been explained. Now, see
again the work of the association. The association today is doing in Georgia what law
ought to do—namely, to yearly reduce
the amount of losses, and to cause an improvement in risks that made the rate less and
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"The Chronicle insurance tables show that

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"The Chronicle insurance tables show that there was a property loss in Georgia from 1876 to 1886 of \$17.215.00,0 of which amount there was a loss to companies of \$8,170,400, leaving the enormous sum of \$9,044,590 to be borne by the people themselves. Now see the work of the association. In 1883 the loss to companies had been reduced to \$1.83,000; in 1884, when the association was well under way, the loss was reduced to \$784,000; in 1885 it was only \$486,000,000, and it was, in 1886, only \$490,000. Everything must have a cause, and this great reduction can be placed nowhere else, save where it belongs, to the Southeastern Tariff association.

THE ENFACT OF THE BILL.

tion can be placed nowhere else, save where it belongs, to the Southeastern Tariff association.

THE EFFECT OF THE RILL.

"Now suppose this bill passes, what will be the result. The companies will agree among themselves, without forming a pool, and will instruct their agents that the rates on a dwelling shall not be less than one per cent, for a frame store 2½, for brick dwelling 75, for a brick store 1½, and the cotton risk will not be less than 2½. Compare these rates with the present ones, adopted by the association, and what's the difference.

"Just here there is no better presentation of that the association has done than the following from Commissioner Tarbox, of Massachusetts. He says:

A powerful auxiliary to public effort is found in the enterprise of the insurance companies to classify their risks and proportion their charges for insurance to the relative hazard of each, in the manner of the New England Insurance exchange. The rian is simple, though its execution saks much skill and judgment and conscientious labor. Briefly, the hazard of each risk is estimated by a consideration of the emilitien and all the circumstances of the propenty affecting its hability to fire accidents from thy source, external or internal to the premises, as also the public or private provision made for the attinguishment of fires. A standard of perfect risk as the public or private provision made for the attinguishment of fires. A standard of perfect risk as the public or fires are the premises, as also the public or fires and the first by which the manner of the charge is made, equal to the increase of the improves the character of his risk by added means of protection or the removal of dangerous conditions, his charge of insurance is reduced in proportion to reduction of hazard. The system is seconded youngetent inspections from time to time. This recedure was instituted by the Mill Mittusks, and are the proposition of the removal of dangerous conditions of sucreticed in proportion to reduction of hazard. The system is se

BOYAL BAKING POWDER

Is there no St. George to slay the hyisoning the selt of the earth? I do not
e effort to abate the civil of intempere is an evil more deleterious to mind
d why, it is asked, is the field unoccuhumanity and manhood are both-

thorers:

eviles, and free thoughts, i. e., want of iles the truth of revelation, and in the coffs at the plan of salvation. The nich you made your address is reported an exceptionally great number of assaulteness as the plan of salvation. The newspapers have many notices of robberies, rapes and infanticides. Oit is merfully frequent. The war between upital gives cause for gravest apprehensoliosai wealth of the few grows in proportions, while the tolling millions and misfortunes not enumerated, due and misfortunes not enumerated, due for is the one idea a universal absorb-

the world as resulting from the sup-order. In a council to devise ways, protect their city the tanner insisted a nothing like leather. I leave you to

ation, on distinct see proper to acknowl-trictures were appropriate to what or done, and were not justified by efter for which you arraign me, e saved me from this reply, and I we been more just to you as well as I remain, very respectfully.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

VENGEANCC. in Detroit Free Press

s. hunters, scouts, emigrants, Indians, rinking and brawling at the fortins drink deeply, but are more quiet. ie best behaved of the lot.

there is a cry and a shot. A halfont has had a row with a redskin pon him. He had the savage at a ge. It was a word and a shot, and opens a little the young warrior ding with one arm across his breast of defiance on his face. His other by his side, broken by the bullet.

He recognizes in the scout an old and he realizes that the affair was put. him off-hand. How his eyes snap! uscles work! How his chest heaves maddens him? He looks from man his back on the crowd and walks

look out for the varmint!" is the tered by a hunter with snow-white will take your trail and cling to it per you out. Nothing but death his your one. is vengeance." scout became sober and knew

idone he realized the force of the ords. Henceforth, waking or sleep-ce must follow every hour of his ust either kill or be killed. vs ran past and the incident was for-

s ran past and the incident was forll save one. It was a season of peace,
so or one more Indian at the fort atattention. If any one looked in vaining warrior, who had the blood of
of in his veins, they made no remark.
The scouts had little to do for a
months, but then came an alarm. A
mortiors had broken away from their
and were raiding the settlers,
were sent here and there in hot
he scout with the shadow of death
ath went his way alone.
It is a

be brave who are scouts. It is a ceeds nerve and true courage. The ted the man as he rode forth "He lear, but he halted not. Had he score of Indians sought his life e gone just the same. As he rode bright sunshine of noonday he marcond him with keen glance, range look settled on his face. It which comes to the human face of realizes a great danger, but it die fighting to the last.

die fighting to the last.
the scout passed beyond the
i Vengeance was ready to take
Indian is untiring. He is ime
e wounded warrior had been in ere at last rewarded. When the passed out of sight over the ridge of death took up his trail. He had the dusky warrior who was left miles. The race has begun. The one rides, wind. The other follows at an even

and mile the scout had to make a avoid a mass of rocks. The Indian he angle and saved a few rods. He 200 feet on his victim. Intuition e destination of the scout. Instinct to make the short cuts and pick up in. Here the iron hoofs of the horse on the turf—there only the eyes n could see that a body had passed. neither to the right nor left-neither bird nor beast-for or serpent for only one thing in orld-vengeance. Noon found him ace—night found him keeping the grim ferocity of a bloodhound, when night fairly settled down when night fairly settled down a rock, ate a few mouth-and curled himself up for a napter the rim of a full moon showed ain, and its first rays had scarcely en the warrior opened his eves. after hour he followed it -hour aght grew old and faded into day. ht came the track was fresher.

by and hill. It arose from the rom the huge rocks—from the lar and fur on the ragged hillcoar and fur on the ragged inner to the coarse of neither man nor beast nor nest nor netrate that curtain of morning that the Indian had slackened his raning drew nearer his head was ect and his eyes carried a new are day struggled to break through warrior halted, loosened his knife.

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"Now suppose this bill passes, what will be the result. The companies will agree among themselves, without forming a pool, and will instruct their agents that the rates on a dwelling shall not be less than one per cent, for a frame store 2½, for brick dwelling 75, for a brick store 1½, and the cotton risk will not be less than 2½. Compare these rates with the present ones, adopted by the association, and what's the difference.

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throughout New England. It promots equity and justice to the assured public, charging each his fair share of the cest of insurance protection, which share must be measured by the hazard he is protected a, ainst. It induces the property holder to better provide for the safety of his property by the reward it offers of a less insurance charge. As the alsone of an effective fire department and other public provision for protection of property is rated to increase the hazard, and hence the cost of insurance, it inspires an interested popular influence to demand in towns and cities the maintenance of these essential equipments of well-ordered com-Investigation Progresses.

zey and Others Testify-The Condition of the Road.

estigation yesterday.

gate the manner by which legislation had been procured for the Marietta and North Georgia road continued its investigations in the senate

received would go to the road. He had no idea at the time that the whole thing would inure o Eager's benefit.

legislation; that the only money paid out was that paid to a type-writer for copies of certain evidence and documents. Judge Wellborn said that his relation with the matter was merely that desire to further the interests of a road that promised so much for the section. Witness was a practicing lawyer at the time, and the services that he rendered were only such as would have been given by any other lawyer. His expenses, amounting to something over a hundred dollars were paid by Eager. He knew of no improper means employed. Witness at some length explained from recollection, as best he could, the various transactions between the road and Eager, the contracts between them, the liabilities and obligations that were shifted and assumed by the various transfers. These matters have no public interest and are omitted.

Judge Wellborn furthermore stated that he was of the opinion at the time the resolution of settlement was assed and is not be contracted.

Judge Wellorn furthermore stated that he was of the opinion at the time the resolution of settlement was passed, and is of the opinion now, that the Marietta and North Georgia railroad had an equitable claim agianst the state which could have been enforced in the courthouse as between man and man, and which it was right for the state to have settled.

Mr. Simmons, of Pickens, was introduced and swore that he took an active part in the passage of the resolution by which the state settled with the Marietta and North Georgia settled with the Marietta and North Georgia railroad. He said he was in Atlanta for a number of days pressing before the committees and members with whom he talked the fact that the state was equitably indebted to the road for a large amount, that the road was started by people along through the country who sale. for a large amount, that the road was started by people along through the country who sub-scribed simply to get the road, and that nearly all of the original stock was picked up by Maddox & Co., and had passed out of the hands of the original owners before Kinzey, Pulsifer and Eager had anything to do with the road. He said that after Maddox & Co. quitwork on the road it was without money

IN GREAT FINANCIAL DISTRESS.

It had no side-tracks, nor depots, nor turntables, nor passenger cars, only one old engine, three flat-cars and a box-car, and that it would pull these from Marietta to Canton and back them back to Marietta; that it would not have sold for anything like the state's debt; and that Kenzey & Co. took hold of the road at the earnest solicitations of the people interested in it, and only after they had been assured by the people in that section that they would have the use of the convicts until the road was completed to the North Carolina line and the branch lines built.

He said Kinzey & Co. took the road and put large sums of money into it, thereby making the bonds of the state good under a crontract from the state to let the road have the convicts until it was completed; and when the road was deprived of the convicts on account of the contract the state had previously made with the lesses of the penitentiary, he thought the state was equitably bound to pay the road the damage caused by its not keeping the convicts.

HON. CARTER TATE. IN GREAT FINANCIAL DISTRESS.

HON. CARTER TATE.

described the condition of the road when Kenzey & Co. took hold of it, and the efforts made by the people to induce them to put money into the road about in the same way as Mr. Simmons had described them; and he said that the members of the legislature from his section felt it to be their duy to carry out the promise made by

nothing like the state's debt, and really worth

have the convicts until the road and branches were finished; and that they had taken hold of the enterprise almost entirely on account of this contract for the convicts from the state.

this contract for the convicts from the state.

He said that up to the time the resolution of settlement between the road and the state was passed, Pulsifer, Kinzey. Eager and himself had put about six hundred thousand dollars into the road; they had made the road a good piece of property, worth much more than the state's debt, which they would not have done but for the promise of the convicts. Loss of the convicts had

and relieve the road from liability; that the settlement was for the benefit of the road and not for the benefit of Mr. Eager, except as he might hold bonds or stock of the road.

The committee finally adjourned at 11:30 p. m.

MEXICO'S INDEPENDENCE.

Celebration of Its Anniversary—A Grand Pageant—Opening of Congress.

CITY OF MEXICO, via Galveston, September 16.—Independence day was celebrated in this city with extraordinary enthusiasm. The city was finely decorated, and the illuminations last night were magnificent. At 11 o'clock p. m. President Diaz made his appearance in front of the national palace and repeated to the great crowd assembled there the historic declaration of independence. No sooner had his last words died away when a tremendous salute of cannon was fired, and enthusiastic citizens marched through the streets with bands of music. This morning the president and high functionaries, members of congress, foreign consuls, etc., marched in procession to the Alameda, where patriotic exercises took place. The business offices of Americans along the line of march were finely decorated with the stars and stripes, intertwined with the Mexican flag, and portraits of Hidalgo and Washington crowned with laurels. The American colony took an active part in the celebration. American allegorical cars in the grand procession, which occurred later in the forencon, were greatly applauded. They represented the landing of Columbus, Hidalgo and Washington, and Columbia, or the goddess of liberty. Americans lavished great care and expense on these cars and they were acknowledged to be among the finest in the procession.

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The military feature of the procession was very imposing, ten thousand of the finest troops of Mexico being in line, commanded by veteran generals of the country's wars. At no time has the anniversary of the independence of the country been celebrated with more celat. It is estimated that 250,000 persons witnessed the procession, which in every detail was deserving of high praise.

Presiden Diaz opened congress with the usual ceremonies this evening. His message, which is of some length, deals mainly with practical topics, the material progress of the country and education. He said that, generally speaking, Mexico's relations with foreign governments were friendly, and that harmonious relations continue to be cultivated with the United States, and if there be not wanting diplomatic complaint of one against the other diplomatic complaint of one against the other country, it is due to private individuals who deem themselves injured, and this must be considered as a consequence of contact which neighborhood produces, and this contact is growing more and these initiated of the contact is growing more and the contact is growing more and more intimate daily by reason of traffic on the railways, which, on the other hand, are destined to scatter positive benefits on both nations.

TRIAL OF THE YACHTS.

The Volunteer Forges Ahead of the May-

New York, September 16.—The third at-tempt to have the tilal race to choose the ablest yacht as the defender of America's cup against the Scotch Thistle resulted in one of the finest contest ever seen in these waters. There was a strong wind blowing from the north to the northwest all day. ched the velocity of thirty miles an hour. Added to the splendid conditions of the elements was the excellent judgment of the committee who decided after the yachts got underway that a tri-angular race should be sailed. The decision gave the contestants a course of thirty-eight miles to sail over with the wind on every hand—a run to the leeward of ten miles, a stretch of nine miles and reurn and a beat for home of ten miles.

At every turn and in every weather, except during the first part of the rnn to the leeward, when the Mayflower sailed better than the Volunteer, the latter beat her opponent. The outcome of day's race was that the Volunteer was chosen by Amerrace was that the Volunteer was chosen by America's cup committee, who judged the event from the flagship Electra, to meet the Thistle in the international contest. The Thistle was out, too, but her handling was of such a kind during the first half of the race as to give no idea of what she could do. After that she was evidently sailed for all she was worth. With a foul bottom and under the conditions, she was outsalled by both the Mayflower and Volunteer. The official table of figures made by the judges were as follows:

Vo nuteer—Start, 11, 14, 57. Finish, 3, 32, 46 1-5. Elapsed time, 4, 20, 49 1-5.

Elapsed time, 4, 20, 49 1-5.

There was no corrected time figured, as neither yach thad been measured, and as the time allowance would have probably been less than a minute, the result could not have been effected.

BASEBALL YESTERDAY. cores by Innings, Batteries, Errors and

Base Hits.

A Sleeping Car Wrong Side Up.

Chicago, September 16.—A collison took place last night at Wilson Junction, Iowa, on the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City railway. A train coming north had stopped at Junction, when a branch train came in, running thirty-five miles an hour, and seeing that a collision was certain, the main line train was pulled ahead, and all but the sleepers had cleared the crossing when the branch engine struck it. The sleeper was hurled over into a ditch, alighting almost squarely bottom side up. There were fourteen passengers in the sleeper, several of whom were more or less injured, but none dangerously. A Sleeping Car Wrong Side Up.

Labor Party Election Inspectors. New York, September 16 .- Commissione

McClave, at a meeting of the police board today, appointed \$12 Henry George (united labor party) inspectors of elections. McClave is a republican and claimed he has a right to make the appointment, as he was chosen by a representative to the George party. The democratic commissioners lodged a formal complaint against the action of the republican commissioner.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., September 16.—Fire was discovered, this evening, in the third level near the bottom of the shaft of Lake Fidler colliery. Mine Boss Bryan Denn and assistant are imprisoned in the prine and all attempts to imprisoned in the mine, and all attempts to rescue them have failed, as the mine is full of gas and smoke. The extent of the fire cannot be ascertained at present.

They Were Released Paris, September 16.—The clerks in the war office who were arrested on the charge of di-vulging the details for the mobilization of the Seventeenth army corps have been found innocent and released. It was learned during the examination that the real offender was a person not in the war office, but who had the run of that department. He has absconded.

A Heavy Mortgage. COLUMBIA, Tenn., September 16.—The Nash-ville, Florence and Sheffield railway company have mad: a mortgage to the New York Central Trust company for \$25,000,000 for the completion of the road and branches and to pay the bonded and floating debts.

The College Rebuilt. MONTGOMERY, Ala., September 16.—The State Agricultural and Mechanical college, at Auburn, which was burned in June, has been rebuilt and had the biggest opening today in its

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, billiousness or constipation you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable; Small and easy to take, all druggists sell them. American Pomological Fociety.

Boston, September 16.—The American Pomological society adjourned today, after a satisfactory session in which the programme for discussion was fully carried out. A large number of merits and prizes were awarded for collections of fruit. It was voted to hold the next biennial session in some part in Florida, and not in Columbus, Ohio, as may have been inferred from previous publications. THE POULTRY SHOW.

Necessity For a Large Increase of Room in This Department.

The Young Men's Parade-How the Work is Progressing-The Time Drawing Near-News of Interest.

It is twenty-three days from this morning, including Sundays, until the gates of the ex-position will be opened to the public.

A number of the prominent manufacturing establishments of the city will be represented by separate companies in the big parade. Several of the large wholesale and retail es-tablishments will be represented in the same

way.

These are examples which should be followed by concerns in all parts of the city. Atlanta must be well represented in this parade—everybody must carry a torch.

The young men who have the affair in charge are determined that it shall be the biggest of its kind the south has ever seen. It is to be a purely democratic parade. Everybody is to be on foot and everybody will be at the handle end of a torch, in a feeble way showing their admiration for the nation's chief executive.

If you are not a member of a company, organize one at once.

THE POULTRY DISPLAY.

ganize one at once.

Increased Accommodations Necessary—Who
Will be Represented.

The rush of entries in the poultry department has been perfectly overwhelming. The show in this department is going to be such a large one that an addition to the main poultry building has been found necessary, and one 80 feet by 160 will be constructed at once. Between the two buildings there will be an open court 22 feet by 180, and this space will be filled with wire coops ten feet high, six by eight.

be fined with whe coops ten feet high, sately eight.

This space will be devoted to the pigeon display. The display of pigeons will be the finest ever seen in the country. All the prominent fanciers will be represented.

Mr. Ewald, of Cincinnati, writes that he will send 100 pair of pigeons of different breeds. Other Cincinnati breeders will send as many

more. Mr. Samuel Cassiday will send one hundred

Mr. Samuel Cassiday will send one hundred pairs.

THE POUTTRY.

The poultry display will be one of the most interesting features of an exposition full of interesting features. All the prominent poultry breeders from different parts of the United States will be represented.

Mr. J. D. Nevias, of Philadelphia, will send one hundred birds.

Mr. S. W. Guthrie, of Haven county, Pennsylvania, writes that he will send two hundred.

Mr. Sw. Guthrie, of Haven county, Pennsylvania, writes that he will send two hundred.

Mr. Sw. Guthrie, of Haven county, Pennsylvania, writes that he will send two hundred.

Mr. T. B. Spalding, of Edwardsville, Illinois, will send forty birds.

Mr. Philander Williams, the veteran breeder, will send seventy birds to show what New England can do in that line.

Mr. Fred Scheel, of Evansville, Indiana, will send twenty coops.

Mr. M. N. Connor writes that Athens, Tenn., will send 100 coops.

will send 100 coops.
Scudder and Townsend, of Glen Head, New York, whose light brahmas took first prize at the January show, will send twenty or thirty Bals & Loutz, of Indianapolis, will send

wenty coops.

Similar reports come from all parts of the country. Every state east of the Mississippi will be represented, and the indications point to great competition.

It is thought that there will be fully 4,000 coops in all. This will be a big show of itself. Whitfield county will have a good exhibit at

the Piedmont exposition THE COMMITTEE ENCOURAGED. Sumter County Will Send a Fine Collection to the State Fair and Exposition,

Sumter County Will Send a Fine Collection to the State Fair and Exposition.

From the Americus, Ga., Recorder.

"Well, how did you come out?" asked a Recarder man of Mr. J. E. Blvins, chairman of the committee from the agricultural society to solicit subscriptions for making exhibit at the Piedmont and State fair.

"Glad to say we were encouraged," he replied. "You see when we explained to our business men that most of the articles and products were to be furnished by the farmers, and the society was looking to us for the necessary funds to make the exhibit, it was an easy matter. We only began the work yesterday. Today we shall make a thorough canvass, and we do not believe there is a citizen of our town who will refuse to give something toward this au se. Few realize what a grand opportunity we are going to have for displaying our products and advertising our resources. Mr. Grady writes us that the Piedmont is going to be a bigger thing than the Cotton exposition, while the State fair will be the largest ever held in Georgia."

be a bigger thing than the Cotton exposition, while the State fair will be the largest ever held in Georgia."

"How about articles for the exhibit? Are the farmers at work?"

"Yes; I confess that at the start I was somewhat discouraged. I knew that the season had been unfavorable and that the late drouth had played havoe with the fall crops. But when you come to think about it old Sumter is a big county, having all varieties of soils, and is full of good farmers. What cannot be had in one district can be gotten in another; some sections have had more rains than others, and crops are better. For instance, here in the 27th, we have in sight a fine display of hay and forage crops, corn, fodder, pop corn forage, kafir corn, chicken corn, milo maze, crab and crow-foot grass, hay, bermuda grass, Texas blue grass, Johnson grass, black and clay pea vine hay, German millet, Hungarian millet, pearl millet, peanut hay, Spanish peanut hay, wheat, rye, oats, fall and si ring, and barley; we also shall have some fine cotton. The 15th, 16th and 17th districts have promised us a fine lot of sugar cane, peas and potatoes, while the 26th and others will do their parts."

toes, while the 26th and others will do their parts."
"How about your plans and organization?"
"Well, the plans are pretty well matured now for gathering the products. Dr. E. J. Eldridge has kindly consented to allow us the use of a room in the large building on Jackson street, now being fitted up for a wholesale house, and we are going to open it at once to receive the articles. They will begin to come in next week. On Wednesday, the 21st, there is to be a called meeting of the society, and on that day you will see the exhibit grow."
"Going to win, are you?"

that day you will see the exhibit grow."

"Going to win, are you?"

"Not that exactly, but we are going in to show the country what our county and southwest Georgia can do, and if we succeed in taking a premium, so much the better. If we can make a good showing in a drouth, what could we do a seasonable year?"

"Yes, we are going to do our best. Some of the counties have been organized for weeks; but, for all that, we believe we can show up with them. Well, I believe I have told you enough today. There's a man across the street who has some fine shockley apples and quinces on his trees, and I want to speak for them.

JEWELERS. MEINEL JEWELRY. WATCHES,

SOLID SILVER

BRIDACPRESENTS Largest Stock.

Newest Styles, And Lowest Prices. I. P. STEVENS & BRO., 47 WHITEHALL STREET.

ONE OF THE MOST STRIKING FEATURES. Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in control of the contro ne ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in com in with the multitude of low test short weigh alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., New York At Wholesale by Wyly & Greene, Atlan



CURE

SICK

Ache they would be almost pricelezs to these whe suffer from this distressing complaint; but formately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills value able in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills care it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a doso. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or parge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In visia sat 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail. CARTER MEDICINE CO.,

New York City CHARLESTON LINE

Fast Freight Schedule -VIA-Georgia and South Carolina Railroads

STEAMERS
Leave New York from Pier 29, East River, every
Tuesday and Friday at 3 p. m.
Thursday Leaves Philadelphia every Thursday.

Leaves Charleston for New York and East, These lays and Fridays

YOUR SPECIAL ATTENTION IS INVITED TO THE NEW STEAMERS

I'Seminole" and "Cherokee."
than which there are none finer on the Atlanti Coast. Careful handling of goods, prompt adjustment of claims, and satisfaction guaranteed by this line.

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Agents of This Line Are: W. H. Rhett, 517 Broadway, New York City.
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J. M. Seikirk, Atlanta, Ga.
E. W. Wilkes, Contracting Freight Agent, Ga. R. R.
Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta, Ga.

June II 1 on ed pg

AMUSEMENTS., DeGIVE'S OPERA HOUSE. Friday and Saturday September 16th, 17th. Matinee at 2.3).

The Beautiful, Young and Phenomenal Artiste,
HELEN BLYTHE "The American Actress,"

will appear in the greatest of emotional dramas of the present cay, ONLY A Woman's Heart

Supported by a strong and carefully selected com-any. Elegant wardrobe and costumes. Beautiful age settings. New and original music. Usual Prices. Reserved seats at Miller's. September 19 and 20.

The charming Comedienne and popular favorite
"The Little Electric Battery,"

LIZZIE EVANS And a strong and carefully selected Company, in the following Repertoire:

Monday Night,

The Brilliant New Romantid Comedy in four acts, entitled Tuesday Matinee OUR ANGEL LIZZIE EVANS as "BLOSSOM," the Angel, introducing New Songs, Dances, Medicys, etc.

The Popular Picturesque Comedy,

Monday Night,

FOGG'S FERRY

LEZIE EVANS in her great character of "CHIP," Usual prices. Reserved scats at Miller's. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21. DeGIVE'S OPERA HOUSE.

CLARENCE 2500 LAURENCIO FANNIN'S GREAT 4-ACT TRAGEDY!

-Called back by both press and people.-

A percentage will be donated

≪THE PIEDMONT FAIR

An Interesting Discussion Going on Before

There is no subject more interesting to peo ple generally than that of insurance. Cheap ation that tends to give low rates of insurance once commands attention and inspires gen-

Georgia.

The bill was passed some time ago by the senate, being amended there by the addition of what is known as section 24th, which was offered by M. Dean, of Rome. This section is opposed by the insurance men of the state on the ground that it is an unwarrantable interference by the legislature in the business of insurance companies; that the section is not warranted by the facts in the case, and that its nurrose is to lower the rate of insurance in purpose is to lower the rate of insurance in Georgia, when that rate already by the efforts outheastern Tariff association is lower

THE LOW RATES IN GEORGIA.

companies produce cheap insurance applies to these two states, Chicago and St. Louis affect-ing them as New Orleans affects Louisiana. The average rate for the whole west is 1.45, and for the union it is 1.49, and yet Georgia's average rate is only 1.22."

Mr. Knowles said that the purpose of the 24th section "was to lower rates by breaking up the Tariff association. In answer to this he assumed the position that the law could not be successively carried out if passed, for there was no way to prevent the companies from having a mutual understanding as to the

THE WORK OF THE TARIFF ASSOCIATION.

The Chronicle insurance tables show that "The Chronicle insurance tables show that there was a property loss in Georgia from 1876 to 1886 of \$17,215,690, of which amount there was a loss to companies of \$8,170,400, leaving the enormous sum of \$9,044,590 to be borne by the people themselves. Now see the work of the association. In 1883 the loss to companies had been reduced to \$1,393,000; in 1884, when the been reduced to \$1,000,000, and association was well under way, the loss was reduced to \$784,000; in 1885 it was only \$486,000, and it was, in 1886, only \$499,000. Every-

HARD AT WORK.

Mr. Knowles said that "the association was not composed of men but of companies, that it was not an Atlanta ring as it had been called. That while he was president he was not even

at was organized in 1882 at New Holland Springs, and at first it contented itself with making a minimum rate, which finally became the maximum rate also. At subsequent meetings a committee of the association was appointed to meet committees from the various manufactories, such as cotton mills, oil mills, phosphate works and the like, discuss the needs and requirements, combine with experi-

phosphate works and the like, discuss the needs and requirements, combine with experience and adopt equitable and intelligent rates for such special risks.

In this way a systematized tariff had grown up, the result of joint counsel of the assurer and the assured, a basis rate established for a perfect risk, and for every deficiency an additional rate was fixed."

STANDARDS OF CONSTRUCTION MADE.

"This led the association to devise a system for the construction of various outbuildings, a strict compliance with which would entitle the insured to the lowest rate—the basis rate. the insured to the lowest rate—the basis rate These standards were the offspring of intelligence and skill and were very generally adopted everywhere. The earning in insurance more than compensated for the money expended in improvements."

"Take for instance cotton seed oil mills.

HOW THE ASSOCIATION WORKS.

It was organized in 1882 at New Holland

The standard prescribed by the association for mills. The standard prescribed by the association for mills of this kind gave them a rate of 1½. The southern cotton seed oil mills in this country were constructed according to the association's standard, and the rate on that mill was 1½, the lowest risk of its kind in the United States, mills being usually rated from 3 to 7 per Several years ago the Phinizy cotton ware house in Augusta, with 6,000 bales, was destroyed by fire. The loss to the companies was total; the warehouse had been rebuilt on the compartment system, and a year or so ago caught fire the second time, when only one compartment was burned. The first fire represented a loss of 100 persons the lest one only 200 persons.

loss of 100 per cent, the last one only 20 per cent. Such instances could be multiplied." THE ROME MEN WILL NOT COMPLY. THE ROME MEN WILL NOT COMPLY.

Mr. Knowles declared that "the warehouse
men of Rome had not sought to improve their
risks, had not made an effort to comply with
the association's standards, and, consequently
while the cotton men in Atlanta, Augusta and
Sammand ware converse companying a companying the

while the cotton men in Atlanta, Augusta and Savannah were enjoying comparatively low rates because of intelligent construction, the Rome men were laboring under higher rates because they would not co-operate with the Tariff association."

"The insurance companies pay annually to the state over \$75,000 in taxes, fees and licenses. The expense of an authorized company is 334 per cent of lits premium receipts. Unauthorized companies can afford to come in and cut rates, but can the legislature afford to take this view of the matter?"

MR. CHAS, ESTES IN FAVOR OF THE SECTION.

Mr. Estes, president of the King mill of

MR. CHAS. ESTES IN FAVOR OF THE SECTION.
Mr. Estes, president of the King mill of Augusta, appeared before the committee, and advocated the adoption of section 24, because of the adoptionly the Tarifflassociation at a recent meeting of the following clause:

"The additional insurance permitted under the policy is with the understanding and agreement that it shall be only in companies legally authorized to transact business under the law of the state of Georgia, and any insurance in this property, or any part thereof, in com-panies not legally authorized to transact busi-ness in the state, will render this policy abso-

lutely null and void. "This clause," said Mr. Knowles. "the justice and legality of which has been affirmed by such eminent corporation lawyers as Hon. N. J. Hammond and Hon. Henry Jackson, was designed by the

and Hon. Henry Jackson, was designed by the authorized companies to meet the inroads of those companies which do not comply with the laws of the state, pay no taxes, licenses, and expenses, and yet seek to do business within its borders."

THE LEGISLATURE'S DUTY.

"The legislature cannot afford to prescribe certain requirements which companies shall comply with for admission to the state, and then countenance the inroads of another class of companies which do not contribute to the revenues of the state. Those companies legally complying with its requirements are certainly entitled to the protection of the state."

COMPTROLLER WRIGHT'S VIEWS. COMPTROLLER WRIGHT'S VIEWS. The original bill is said to have been drawn by Comptroller-General Wright, whose wide experience in all matters pertaining to insur-ance enabled him to draw a bill that perfectly

reflected the views of the companies and the people. The twenty-fourth section was not in the original draft; it is in no sense a part of Comptroller Wright's views and opinions, and rumor has it that he is very much concerned at its appearance at this juncture.

It appearance at this juncture.

It otherwise mars the symmetry of an almost perfect bill. Comptroller Wright recognizes the usefulness and help of the Tariff association, and is fully conversant with the facts related in this article The entire bill, with the exception of the 24th section, is approved by the officer of the Tariff association. The New Boats About Ready.

The New Boats About Ready.

Augusta, Ga., September 16.—[Special.]—
The new river steamboats being constructed by the Augusta company, are both nearing completion. In fact, in the course of thirty days, one of them will be ready to make her first trip to Savannah. Realizing this fact and by request, Captain Smith, manager of the company, and the wharf committee of the council met in the mayor's office this aftercompany, and the wharf committee or the council met in the mayor's office this afternoon, to consider the matter of enlarging the wharf in order to give all four boats ample facilities for loading and unloading. The matter was discussed for some time, when it was proposed and decided that Captain Smith be invited to accompany the mayor and wharf committee to the old wharf on Monday afternamed according what he desires them to do.

noon, and explain what he desires them to do. The committee are willing to spend enough on the wharf to give the boats all the facilities

needed, and as soon as the steamboat company make known their wants in detail, work will A Forged Pension Check. A Forged Pension Check.
WASHINGTON, September 16.—A pension check, originally drawn for \$2, dated May, 1885, which had been raised to \$2,450 and had passed through several banks and private hands, was recently presented at the cash room of the United States treasury for payment by one of the city banks. Paying Teller Gilison at once datested certain irregularities in the

at once detected certain irregularities in the check and an investigation revealed the for-

CAUCHT ON THE FLY. Night work on the new capitol has been dis-The young ladies and gentlemen who are to render "Zaida" are rehearing their parts.

The Atlanta sportsmen are preparing for the fall sport. The indications are said to point to a plentiful crop of game. The Detroit "Chaff" christened Lizzie Evans "The Little Electric Battery" on account of her dash and abandon. The people living east of Washington street, and south of Hunter, claim that Colonel Peters should increase the number of street cars on his Capitol avenue line,

The Fulton county Veterans' association will meet at the county courthouse Monday evening. A full attendance of members is desirable, as important business will be attended to. To avoid any misapprehension about the interview in The Constitution yesterday, "From the Grand Jury," and "What an officer has to say in defense of his action," it is stated that the author wrote in his character as a citizen, and not as a grand intervention. Lizzie Evans and her comedian, Steve Corey,

will introduce a spirited medley from the comic opera, Erminie, in her new play, "Our Angel," at DeGive's opera house next Monday night. The music and dancing in this play is a decided feature.

The Atlanta bicycle club is increasing in membership. Interest in the sport is now more general than ever before. There will be a meeting of the club at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A, tonight at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is desired as business of importance will be discusse d. The Ballard Transfer company will receive in a day or two five handsome new coupes. These are the handsomest carriages made, and these particular ones are the first that have been in use in any southern city. The Ballard company is bound to have all the modern and popular vehicles. First came the gurneys, then the hansoms and now the coupes.

The Marietta and North Georgia

SOME IMPORTANT TESTIMONY GIVEN Judge Wellborn, Hon. Carter Tate, Mr. Kin

Some very important testimony was devel-oped in the Marietta and North Georgia in-The joint legislative committee to investi

Some difficulty was had in getting a quo rum, but about half past three the proper num-ber being assembled, the committee was called to order by Senator Hawkes. The first wit-ness introduced was Judge C. J. Wellborn, of the Northeastern circuit. There was nothing of special interest developed by the testimony yesterday. Judge Wellborn said that he drew the resolution that was introduced in the house. and advocated its passage before the finance committee. His idea was that all benefit to be

Witness said he knew of no improper means employed to secure said legislation; that the only money paid

The Night Session.

Mr. Carter Tate was next introduced and swore that he was a member of the legislature when the resolution of settlement was passed. He said that no improper means so far as he knew, were used to pass the bill.

He emphatically denied having made any arrangements by which certain persons were to vote in favor of the settlement upon condition that he should vote for any other bill. He described the condition of the road when Ken-

described them; and he said that the members of the legislature from his section felt it to be their duty to carry out the promise made by them and by the state to Kinzey & Co. to the fullest extent possible. The convicts promised them were taken away after their money was put into the road; they were deprived of the hire of the convicts, and he felt that it was equitable and just that they should be relieved from paying the sixty-five thousand dollars to the state, which was money arising from the hire of convicts.

MR. KINZEY ON THE STAND.

Mr. Abram Kinzey was introduced and swore that he was a brother of Joseph Kinzey and associate of Pulsifer and Eager in the construction of the Marietta and North Georgia railroad. He said that in 1881 his brother and Mr. Pulsifer were persuaded to advance the money to help complete the road; that the road at the time they took hold of it was jin a very bad condition, so bad a condition that it had subsequently required complete overhauling, at a cost of over five thousand dollars a mile; that the road at the time was worth nothing like the state's debt, and really worth exercely anything at all; that the East and exercely anything at all; that the East and

scarcely anything at all; that the East and West road was sold by the state for only a lit-tle over twenty thousand dollars about that time, and it was a longer and time, and it was a longer and
INFINITELY BETTER BOAD.

The convict labor to be furnished, until the road and branches were completed, by the state to the road, was the great inducement to Ksnzey and Eager which led them into the enterprise. He said that the legislature has declared the right of the railroad to have the convicts, the supreme court had said it was a contract with the state in behalf of the road to have the convicts with the road and branches

but for the promise of the convicts. Loss of the convicts had DAMAGED THE ROAD much more than the amount of the state's claim. He said that the work had stopped after the convicts were taken from the road, and would not have proceeded further but for the settlement made by the state. He also said that he no longer had any interest in the enterprise, as he and his brother had sold out; they had all lost money on it, and he had given five years of his time, and had received nothing for his labor during the whole time, including expense of trips to Cincinnati and New York, but \$2,200. He also said that there never was any contract by which Mr. Eager was to pay off the \$65,000, and relieve the road from liability; that the settlement was for the benefit of the road and

WASHINGTON, September 16.—An afternoon dispatch from Havana, Cuba, to the signal office, reports a cyclonic disturbance, central southwest of that station and probably moving westward with slightly increasing energy.

CENTRAL RAILROAD n Say'h* ... 540 p m To Bayannah* ... 650 a m
Bar'svillet, 745 a m To Macon* ... 830 a m
Bar'svillet, 950 a m To Macon* ... 230 p m
Macon* ... 105 p m To Macon* ... 230 p m
Hapevillet, 140 p m To Barnesvillet ... 300 p m
Say'h* ... 540 p m To Barnesvillet ... 600 p m
Macon* ... 040 p m To Sayannah* ... 715 p m WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD. From Chai'ga* ... 2 57 a m To Chattanooga*. 7 50 a m
" Chat'ga* ... 6 30 a m To Chattanooga*. 1 40 p m
" Marietta ... 8 00 a m To Rome ... 3 45 p m
" Rome ... '1 50 a m To Marietta ... 4 40 p m
" Chai'ga* ... 44 p m To Chattanooga*. 5 50 p m
" chai'ga* ... 6 35 p m To Chattanooga*. 1 60 p m ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

1 Montg ry*.5 10 a m To Montgomerv*.1 20 p.m LaGrange*.9 15 a m To LaGrange*... 4 55 p.m Montg ry*... 1 25 pm To Montgom ry*.1000 pm Akron and To Akron and Col'mb's*.5 45 pm GEORGIA RAILROAD. GEORGIA RAILROAD.

Augusta* 6 80 a m/To Augusta* 800 a m
Covington* 7 55 a m To Decatur 90 a m
Decatur 10 15 a m/To Clarkston 12 10 p m
Augusta* 1 00 p m To Augusta* 245 p m
Clarkston 2 20 p m To Covington 510 p m
Augusta* 5 45 p m To Augusta* 7 30 p m PIEDMONT AIR-LINE. (Richmond and Danville Railroad,)

*Daily-fluily except Sunday-fSunday only. All other trains daily except Sunday. Central time.

BROKERS AND BANKERS.

THE GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK Of Atlanta, Ga.

-UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.-Capital and Undivided Profits,

\$9 \$375,000. Issues Certificates of Deposit Payable on Demand with Interest.

Three per cent per annum if left four Four per cent per annum if left six months. 41 per cent per annum if left twelve

THE TOLLESON COMMISSION CO., BROKERS IN STOCKS & BONDS. ROOM 7. GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK.

Office recently occupied by Perdue & Egleston. HUMPHREYSCASTLEMAN BBOKER AND DEALER IN

BONDS AND STOCKS

Will collect dividends and interest free of any charge for personal services. DARWIN G. JONES. EDWARD S. PRATT. JONES & PRATT.

Bankers, Brokers in all classes securities. No. 3 E. Alabama street,

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OFFICE OF GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT,

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in Georgia. It also contains the law establishingthe Commission, as well extra ascisfrom the Code ommission, as well extra ascessfrom the Code, ing shippers and patrons their rights. A re-

TABLE OF DISTANCE of all the roads is also included. From this pame

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Finance and Commerce.

Bonds, Stocks and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, ATLANTA, September 16, 1887. New York exchange buying at par and selling at An Pac. 2d... 30 50

M. & N. G. 18t.100

105 Ga. Mid. & Gif

105 Ist. 68, 3926... 21 93

RAHBOAD STOCKS.

Georgia ... 195 197

At. & Char.... 80

Southwest'n... 125 Atl'ta 7s, 1904.119
Atl'ta 7s, 1809.114
Atl'ta 6s, L D.110
Atl'ta 6s, S. D.100
Atlanta 5s...104
Atlanta 45s...102
Augusta 7s...113
Macon 6s....1311
Columbus 5s...98

NEW YORK STOCKS. Stocks as Reported at the New York Stock

Exchange. NEW YORK, September 16.—Stock market was more ctive and feverish than on any day so far this week, and the tone of speculation underwent a change, although the bears succeeded in the forenoon in recording lower prices than had been seen at any precorting lower prices than had been seen at any previous time during the week. Rumors were circulared that the government would positively take some action looking to the relief of the money market, and notwithstanding the arguments of bears that two million of securities have been taken up in Wall street this week, and that the banks are limiting their ascommodations to an extent that seriously interferes with br's ness, and that the purchase of at least sevency million bonds by the treasury would be necessary to relieve the stringency much, rumor brought in new buving, and a well known would be necessary to relieve the stringency much, rumor brought in new buying, and a well known firm which has been strictly sellers of late turned buyers, which bad a very reassuring effect. Traders also followed and ranged themselves for the most part on the side of higher figures. The covering of shorts assumed large proportions and the most decided advance seen this week was the result. Coal stocks were again the most conspicuous, being se verely raided in the forenoon and making the largest recoveries later in the day. Western Union, New England, St. Iaul and Richmond Terminal were also active, but were comparatively unimport-ant in speculation. Reading was a special stock and its transactions were very large, being consid-erably over one-fourth of the entire day's business. ing was very active and weak at declines of 1/2 to 5/2 per cent. Prices were further depressed of 1/2 to 2/2 per cent. Prices were further depressed 1/2 to 1/2 per cent, but by the end of the first half hour the decline was checked and prices were quicklybrought backito the opening. Dullness then succeeded and market stagnated until near noon, when buying set in in earnest and material advances were made, culminating about 1 p. m. . After that time the dullness became extreme and prices receded slightly. The close was steady at near the best figures of the day. Total sales 33,000 shares. Exchange dull but steady at 481@485. Money act-ive at 5@6, closing offered at 5. Subtreasury balances: Coin 134,607,000; currency, \$13,783,000. Governments dull and heavy to weak; 4s124½; 4½s1075½. State bonds dull and heavy.

Del. & Lack..... Memphis & Char.... Mobile & Ohio.....

CONSTITUTION OFFICE

Net receipts for the week ending today 125,838 bales. against \$5,398 bales last week, and against 71,910 bales for the corresponding week last year; exports for the week 33,545 bales, against 44,772 bales for the corresponding week last year; stock 189,846 bales, against 233,986 bales for the same time last year. Below we give the opening and closing quotation f cotton futures in New York today:

Opening. 9.39@...... October 9,306...
November 9,276...
December 9,276...
Janaury 9,28
Janaury 9,426...
Mareb 9.80@ 9.81 9.27@ 9.28 9.28@ 9.29 9.35@ 9.36 9.43@ 9.44 9.50@ 9.51 9.59@..... 9.67@ 9.70

Closed steady; sales 86,400 bales. Local-Cotton steady; middling 8 13-16c

The following is our table of receipments for to-day:		ship
RECEIPTS.		
By wagon Alr.line Railroad Georgia Railroad Central Railroad Western and Atlantic Railroad West Point Railroad East Tennessee, Va. and Ga. Railroad. Georgia Pacific Railroad.	121 54 313 120 65 384 9	
Total	1,016 4,209	
Total	5,225 81	
Grand total		5,300
Shipped today	1.852	
Total		2,397

Stock on hand. Showing an increase NEW YORK, September 16-The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending

same time last year..... Showing a decrease stock at interior towns.

Same time last year.
Showing a decre
Stock at Liverpool...
Same time last year. Showing an increase.

American extion affoat for Great Britain.

Same time last year.

Showing an increase. NEW YORK, September 16—The following are the otal net receipts of cotton at all United States ports ince September 1, 1886:

NEW YORK, September 16-C. L. Green & Co., in heir report on cotton futures today, say: Some little their report on cotton tutures today, say: Some little additional pressure was placed upon September, but with less force and shorter duration than yesterday, and on the whole, the market was steadler. At best, however, it has been only a swapping business in exchanging the near for the later options, and an actual feeling of an undecided character preventing

anything of importance in the way of really new business. Crop advices, as a rule, are inclined to an unfavorable tenor, but receipts at the ports have piled up liberally, and the weekls review of the in-terior movement show very full figures.

The following shows the movement of cotton at the interior towns for the week ending today: the interior towns for the w

Receipts.

Tarboro, N. C. 171

Shreveport, La. 1,389
Griffin, Ga. 637
Charlotte, N. C. 660
Helena, Ark. 457
Palestine, Tex. 130
Rufaula 1,930
Raliegh 1,563
Petersburg 46
Athens 2,900
Houston 24,464
Dallas 782
Columbus Miss. 810
Natchez 1,379
Brenham 1,600
Little Rock 331
Chestor 275
West Point 445
Vicksburg 1,238
Port Royal 3
Cincinnati 2,460
St. Louis. 1,491
Columbia 1,710 776 376 3,450 5,429 480

NEW YORK, September 16-(Special.)-From Hubbard, Price & Co., through John S. Ernest: The slight advance in Liverpool was viewed with some largely increased interior movement have a ten-dency to further depress the market. During the foreneon orders from the south to cover short sales good tone to quotations. The feature of the trading was a single sale of 5,000 bales January at 9.35 by a prominent commission house to a brokerage firm for one of the largest operators here, the sale in no way depressing prices, which advanced after it. South-ern telegrams are without interest, excepting as they mention the interior movement, which is very large, nearly that of last week, while some disposilarge, nearly that of last week, while some disposi-tion to cover the short interest is being shown. The vast majority of sellers are still impressed by the formidable receipts and hold to their position ten-aciously. With the continued inquiry for new cot-ton, however, and the absorption of the earlier arri-vals at the ports, it is believed the movement will not appear disproportionate to the demand, and that the steadiness of prices will tempt the short. interest to realize before lower figures have been touched. Local opinions vary. The conservative sentiment favors better prices, and is not influenced by the magnitude of the receipts. The Mauchester market is firm, with yarns in buyers' favor. Spots

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, September 16—12:15 p. m.—Cotton, unchanged with a fair business; middling uplands 5½; middling Oreans 5½; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 1,300; all American; uplands low middling clause September delivery 54; September and October delivery 513-64; October and November delivery 5 9-64; November and December delivery 5 9-64; November and December delivery 5 9-64, 3 10-64; April and May delivery 5 12-64; figures opened steady.

Weekly—sales 67,000; American 46,000; speculation; 1800; export 6,000; actual export 6,900; import 40,000;

American 30,000; American 50,000.

LIVERPOOL, September 16—2:00 p. m.—Salesof American 7.100 bales; uplands low middling clause September delivery 52:5-64, buyers; September and October delivery 5 13-64, sellers; October and November delivery 5 3-64, sellers; November and December delivery 5 5-64, sellers; December and January delivery 57-64, buyers; January and February delivery 57-64, buyers; January and February delivery 57-64, buyers; January and Hebruary delivery 57-64, buyers; March and April delivery 5 10-64, buyers; April, and May delivery 5 12-64, value; futures steady.

LIVERPOOL, September 16—4:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause September delivery 5 13-64, sell-September delivery 5 13-64, sell-September delivery 5 13-64, buyers;

LIVERPOOL, September 16—4.00 p. m.—cpanus low middling clause September delivery 5 44-64, sell-ers; September and October delivery 5 13-64, buyers; October and November delivery 5 8-64, sellers; November and December delivery 5 8-64, sellers; December and January delivery 5 8-64, sellers; January and February delivery 5 8-64, sellers; February and March delivery 5 8-64, buyers; March and April delivery 5 10-64, buyers; April and May delivery 5 12-64, buyers; futures closed steady

buyers. April and May delivery 5 12-64, buyers; futures closed steady.

NEW YORK, September 16—Cotton steady; sales 420 bales; middling uplands 9 13-16; middling Orleans 9 15-16; net receipts none; gross—; consolidated net receipts 28,319; exports to Great Britain 2,833; to continent 1,650; stock 22,752.

Weekly—Net receipts 1; gross 10,650; exports to Great Britain 2,557; to continent 1,050; sales 646.

GALVESTON, September 16—Cotton steady; middling 9 1-16; not receipts 3,703 bales; gross 3,703; sales 1,146; stock 30,116.

Weekly—Netreceipts 24,051; gross 24,085; sales 6,021; exports coastwise 12,713.

NORFOLK, September 16—Cotton steady; middling 9 5-16; net receipts 1,532 bales; gross 1,552; stock 3,817; sales 466.

Weekly—Netreceipts 7,219; gross 7,219; sales 3,376; exports; to Great Britain 850; coastwise 4,478.

BALTIMORE, September 16—Cotton nominal; mid-

exports; to Great Britain 850; coastwise 4,478.

BALTIMORE, September 16—Cotton nominal; middling 9½; net receipts 680 bales; gross 680; sales—; stock 2,755; sales to spinners—.

Weekly—Net receipts 2: gross 3,595; sales 290; to spinners 290; exports to Great Britain 22; coastwise 1017.

BOSTON, September 16—Cotton lquiet; middling 1014; net receipts 1,511 bales; gross 1,511; sales none; stock none. Weekly—Net receipts 5,127; gross 5,127; sales none; weekly—ket receipts 0, 121, gross 0, 123, sales none; exports to Great Britain 2, 201.

WILMINGTON, September 16—Cotton firm; middling 9%; net receipts 1,658 bales; gross 1,658; sales none; stock 10,609.

Weekly—ket receipts 8,590; gross 8,500; sales none; exports construice 509.

Weekly—Net receipts 8,590; gross 8,590; sales none; exports coastwise 529.

PHII ADELPAIA—Holiday.
Weekly—Net receipts 1; gross 10; sales none.
SAVANNAH, September 16—Cotton steady; middling 9; net receipts 7,158 bales; gross 7,158; sales 8,000; stock 43,622.
Weekly—Net receipts 38,984; gross 34,140; sales 16,750; exports coastwise 16,750.

NEW ORLEANS, September 16—Cotton firm; middling 9 1-16; net receipts 34,37 bales; gross 4,474; sales 2,250; stock 36,079.
Weekly—Net receipts 20,005; gross 23,191; sales 14,700; exports to Great Britain 9,089; coastwise 4,699.

MOBILE, September 16—Cotton quiet; middling 9; net receipts 1,394 bales; gross 1,642; sales 750; stock 4,294.

4,264. Weekiy-Net receipts 4,802; gross 5,785; sales 2,700; MEMPHIS, September 16—Cotton steady; middling 9; net receipts 1,946 bales; shipments 30; sales 900; stock 14,731. 4 Weekly—Net receipts 8,854; shipments 2,199; sales 4,750; to spinners— 4,750; to spinners—.

[] AUGUSTA, September 16—Cotton firm; middling 8 15-16; net receipts 2,162 bales; shipments—; sales 1,265, Weekly—Net receipts 7,287; shipments 7,421; sales 7,424; stock 2,030.

CHARLESTON, September 16—Cotton steady; mid-dling 91-16; net receipts 6,046 bales; gross 6,046; sales 1,060: stock 29,026. dling 9 1-16; net receipts 6,046 bales; gross 6,046; sales 1,000; stock 29,026.
Weekly—Net receipts 20,204; gross 20,204; sales 11,000; exports to Great Britain 2,490; constwise 4,308.
MONTGOMERY, September 16—Cotton firm; middling 8%; net receipts of the week 6,070 bales; shipments 5,163; stock of 1866, 1,350; 1887, 1,948; sales 5,168.
MACON, September 16—Cotton quiet; middling 8%; net receipts of the week 3,100 bales; sales —; stock of 1886, 1,539; 1887, 1,440; shipments 2,550.
COLUMBUS, September 16—Cotton quiet; middling 8%; net receipts of the week 2,010 bales; shipments 1,72; sales 2,100; to spinners —; stock 1,424.
NASHVILLE, September 16—Cotton quiet; middling 9; net receipts of the week 396 bales; shipments 120; sales 160; to spinners 40; stock of 1886, 62; 1887, 397.
SELMA, September 16—Cotton steady: middling

SELMA, September 16—Cotton steady; middling 8%; net receipts of the week 4,494 bales; snipments 3,722; stock 2,756. ROME, September 16—Cotton quiet; middling 914; net receipts for the week 339 bales; shipments 180; stock 384.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Grain and Produce. Special to The Constitution.

OHICAGO, September 16—The tremendous slide in short ribs prices was the chief sensatien on change today. Bibs have been Armour's plaything this season. The idea got abroad that they were surely going to 10c. Ferhaps they are, but tailers, who have been catching on got a bad shaken out this morning when October ribs, which have been selling at 8.90, took a drop to 8.10 before noon. Next to ribs wheat was the center of interest the first two hours and there was really a good speculative feeling in the pit. October opened at 65%, sold to 60%, while December of each at 72. Shortly before noon there was a reaction, of which took prices slightly under yesterday's closing.

Corn opened weak, and futures dropped sudd only about three points, thus before noon the provision crowd, wheat crowd and corn crowd, each in its turn showed consid roble activity and added to the excitement of the sersion which was quiet in contrast with indifferent quiet of the past for the rest f Special to The Constitution.

excitement of the session which was quiet in contrast with indifferent quiet of the past few days and weeks. October wheat sold at 68% to open, touched 60%, reacted, and very good feeling advanced to 69%. About noon October again sold back to 68% of the contrast standard to 69%.

and steadied to 69. and steamed to so. Corn opened quiet enough, but before noon was making things lively for the anxious crowds of traders, and the decline of the market was second traders, and the decline of the market was second only to that in short ribs. Liverpool advices were very discouraging to holders. October opened at 42c and sold up to 42½c. Under liberal offerings of long corn there was general weakening. October dropped sharply from 42½c to 41½c. After steadying for a time it went to 41½c and reacted slightly to 41½c, followed by another let down to 41½c, and

at 1 p. m. rested at 41%c, %c under the best prices of the morning. Final price in the afternoon was 41%c. May opened at 45%c, sold at 46c, then up to 43%c and declined with October to 44%c. The secret of the sharp decline in corn appears to be selling by longs, who had taken October in the reaction of a slight source.

a slight squeeze.
Oats rauged %@%c lower for everyth/ug but September, which did not change materially. September was in some demand from shorts and offerings were light.

were light.

Provisions were decidedly active, especially short ribs. The market for that product was unsettled and demoralized during the greater portion of the day and fluctuations were wild and frequent. Offerings were liberal and early sales were modest at 75-600c decline, which was followed by a further reduction of 5c. At this point the market railied 10c, but soon recede 11620c. Toward the close the market became steadier and prices advanced market became steadier and prices advanced 10@12@c. The market closed tame. Trading was

The following was the range in the leading futures in Chicago today: Opening Highest 68 68 6914 7014 WHEAT— September October PORK-12 00 12 35 January
LARD—
September ...
October

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE. ATLANTA, Ser

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, September 16—Flour—Best patenti\$5.50; extra famey \$5.00; famey \$4.30, \$84.40. extra family \$4.15 (\$64.25; choice family \$4.00; family \$5.50, \$68.37.75; extra \$3.25, \$68.37.5 Wheat—New Tennessee \$96.380; new Georgia 75c. Bran—Large sacks \$5c; small \$5c. Corn Meal — Plain 70c; bolice 70c. Pea Meal — \$1.00, \$2.10. Grits—\$4.00. Corn—Choice wnite 70c; No. 2 white Tennessee \$9c; No. 2 mixed \$5c. Oats—No. 2 mixed \$36.40c. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, \$1.15; small bales \$1.15; No. 1 large bales \$1.15; small bales \$1.15; wheat straw baled \$0c. Peas—Stock —. Flour, Grain and Meal.

Shair orders si.15; clover soc; wheat straw baled soc. Peas—Stock —.

NEW YORK, September 16—Flour, southernsteady; common to fair extra \$3.40@\$1.00; good to choice \$4.10@\$4.90. Wheat, spot a shade lower and less active; options opened steady and later declined ½6%c, closing firm with a recovery of ½6%c; Fo.2 red September 78½678½; October 78½679½; November 80½681-16. Corn, spot declined about ½6 leading told moderate business; options ½6%c lower, closing steady; No. 2 October 50; October 49½650; November 80½630½. Oats a shade lower and dull; mixed western 32@35; No.2 September 32½; October 32½632½. Hops quiet and weak; state 5@22; California 5@14.

ive: Howardstreet and western superfine \$2.25@\$2.75; extra \$3.00@\$3.60; Amily \$3.75@\$4.35; city mills super-fine \$2.25@\$2.62; extra \$3.00@\$3.50; Rio brands \$4.25 @\$4.50. Wheat, southern quiet and easy; western dull and lower; southern red 78@80; amber 80@82; No. 1 Maryland —; No. 2 western winter-red spot 76 @76%; Corn, southern dull and unsettled; white 58 @56; yellow 54@55. BALTIMORE, September 16-Flour steady and act

\$\(\) \text{ST. LOUIS, September 16—Flour dull; family \$2.40 \) \(\) \(ctober 24/8; November 25. CHICAGO, September 16—Cash quotations were as

CHICAGO, September 16—Cash quotations were as follows; Flour quiet; winter wheat \$3.90\(\pi \text{.84}\). \$5; spring wheat \$3.40\(\pi \text{.85}\). \$6; spring wheat \$3.50\(\pi \text{.85}\). \$80. \$0. \$2 spring wheat \$7\(\pi_\pi \text{.86}\). \$7\(\pi_\pi \text{.86}\). \$7\(\pi_\pi \text{.86}\). \$80. \$80. \$80. \$80. \$2 spring wheat \$7\(\pi_\pi \text{.86}\). \$80. \$3.50\(\pi \text{.85}\). \$80. \$2 set \$25\(\pi_\pi \text{.86}\). \$100 CINCINNATI, September 16—Flour dull; family \$3.05\(\pi \text{.83}\). \$3.05\(\pi \text{.83}\). \$5.50\(\pi \text{.83}\). \$5.5 Wheat strong; \$80. \$2 red 78. \$0 corn weaker; \$80. \$2 mixed \$45\(\pi \text{.945}\). \$0 ats steady; \$80. \$2 mixed \$28\$. \$100 UISYILLE, September 16—Grain in good demand. Wheat, new \$80. \$2 red \$90. \$72\(\pi_\pi \text{.070}\). Coru. \$80. \$2 mixed \$44\(\pi_\pi \text{.94}\); \$40. white \$51. \$0 ats, flew \$80. \$2 mixed \$47\(\pi_\pi \text{.94}\).

Groceries.

ATLANTA, September 16—Coffee—Firm: in good demand. We quote: Choice 23/4c; prime 22/4c; good 21/4c; fair 20/4c; low grade 19c. Sugar—Cut loaf 8/4c; providered 8/4c; standard granulated 7/4c; standard act A 7c; extra C 6/4c. Syrups—New Orleans 55c; choice 50c; prime 35/35c; common 20/25c. Teas—Black 35/60c; green 35/60c. Nutmegs 70c; Cloves 28c. Allspice 10c. Clinnamon 12c. Sago 50c. African ginger 12c. Mace 60c, Pepper 20c. Crackers—Milk 7c; Boston butter 8c; pearl oyster 7/4c; X soda 5c; XXX 40. 5/4c. Candy—Assorted stick 9c. Mackerel — No. 31 bbls \$12.00; 4bbls \$12.00; 4bbls \$6.25; kits 80c. Soap \$2.00/255.00 ₱ 100 cakes. Candles — Full weight 11/4c. Matches—Round wood \$\frac{1}{2}\$ gross \$1.15; \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 20 \$2.50; \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 3.56; \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 40 \$3.65; prime 6c; fair 5/4c. Salt—Virginia 75c. Cheese—Cream 16c: factory 14c.

Cream fic: factory Lie.

NEW ORLEANS, September 16—Coffee quiet and weat; Rio cargoes common to prime 18 \(\lambda 213 \)/.

Sugar unchanged; Louisiana open kettle fully fair to good fair 5 \(\lambda \); good common to fair 4 \(\lambda \) at 2 \(\lambda \); common to good common 4 \(\lambda \) at 2 \(\lambda \); centrifugals, choice white 6 \(\lambda \) at 3 \(\lambda \); off white 6 \(\lambda \) at 6 \(\lambda \); choice white 6 \(\lambda \) at 3 \(\lambda \); prime 4 \(\lambda \), at 5 \(\lambda \); fair 28 \(\lambda \); good common 25 \(\lambda \) good fair 3 \(\lambda \); good prime 37 \(\lambda \); common 25 \(\lambda \) good fair 3 \(\lambda \); good prime 37 \(\lambda \); common 25 \(\lambda \) good prime 22 \(\lambda \); fair to good prime 25 \(\

NEW YORK, September 16-Coffee, fair Rio nomi-NEW YORK, September 16—Coffee, fair Rio nominal at 19\cdot 5; options more active but 30\(\theta\) id points lower; No. 7 Rio September 17.30; October 17.25\(\theta\) 17.35; November 17.25\(\theta\) 17.30; November 17.25\(\theta\) 18.4; fair to good refining 4%; refined steady; C 5\(\theta\) 5-16; extra C 5\(\theta\) 5-16; extra C 5\(\theta\) 5-16; white extra C5\(\theta\) 5-16; le; extra C 5\(\theta\) 5-16; out fectioners A 6\(\theta\); out loaf and crushed 6\(\theta\); confectioners A 6\(\theta\); out loaf and crushed 6\(\theta\) 1-16; monifectioners A 6\(\theta\); out loaf and crushed 6\(\theta\) 1-16; monifectioners A 6\(\theta\); out loaf and crushed 6\(\theta\) 1-16; monifectioners A 6\(\theta\); out loaf and crushed 6\(\theta\); loabes 6\(\theta\) 1-16. Molasses quiet; 50-test 19\(\theta\); extra heavy black strap 11\(\theta\). Rice in fair demand; domestic 4\(\theta\) 6\(\theta\). CINCINNATI, September 1—S ugar steady; hards refined 7\(\theta\) 7\(\theta\); New Orleans 4\(\theta\) 6\(\theta\).

Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, September 16—Provisions steady. Pork, new \$15.50. Lard 6.30 bid. Drysalt meats, boxed lots shoulders 5.75; long clear 9.00; clear ribs 9.12½; short clear 9.35. Bacon, boxed shoulders 6.25; long clear 9.75; short ribs 9.75@9.87½; short clear 10.10@10.12½;

9.70; short ribs 9.75@9.87%; short clear 10.10@10.12%; hams 12@14.

NEW YORK, September 16—Pork firm and more active old mess \$15.50; new \$16.50. Middles dull and nominal. Lard 3d 4 points lower with a moderate sit to trading; western steam spot 6.75; September 6.69@6.70; October 6.65@6.71; November 6.63@6.67; city steam 6.75; refined to continent 7.10.

LOUISVILLE, September 16—Porkistons firm. Bacon, clear rib sides 9%; clear sides 10.30; shoulders 7½ 8 Bulk meats, clear rib sides 9; clear sides 9.50; shoulders 6. Mess pork nominal. Hams, sugarcured 12½@13½. Lard, choice leaf 3½.

CHICAGO, September 16—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess pork \$15.00@815.25. Lard 6.37½. Short ribs loose 8.76. Dry salted shoulders boxed 5.25@ 5.35; short clear sides boxed 9.50; fat backs 9.00c. Sugarcured hams 12½@14½c. Lard—Pure leaf, tierces 8½c; refined 7½c.

CINCINNATI, September 16—Pork dull at \$15.50. Lard easier at 6.35. Bulk meats nominal; short ribs 9. Bacon dull and lower; short ribs 10; short clear 10%.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, September 16—Apples—\$2.50@\$3.00 g
bbl. Lemons—\$0.00@\$5.50. Oranges—\$4.00@\$4.50.
Cocoanuts—None. Pineapples—\$1.00@\$1.20 g
doz,
Bananas—Selected \$1.75@\$2.00; smail \$1.00@
\$1.50 Figs—13@18c. Raisins—New London \$2.40;
½ boxes \$1.60; ½ boxes \$0c. Currants—74@8c.
Leghorn citron—\$0c. Almonds—19c. Pecans—10c
14c. Brazil—10@11c. Filberts—12½c. Walnuts—
17½c. Dried Fruit—Sundried apples 66%c; sundried peaches 6@8c; sundried peaches pealed 12c.

WILMINGTON, September 16—Turpentine quiet at 29%; rosin firm; atrained 70; good strained 75; tar firm at \$1.30; crude turpentine firm; hard \$1.10; yet low dip \$1.75; virgin \$1.75.

SAVANNAH, September 16—Turpentine quiet at 29%; sales — barrels; rosin steady at 90@973%; sales — barrels.

barrels. CHARLESTON, September 16—Turpentine steady at 29\cupers; rosin quiet; good strained 85. NEW YORK, September 16—Rosin dull at \$1.05@ \$1.10; turpentine frm at 32\cupers633\cupers4. Hardware.

ATLANTA, September 16—Market steady. Horse-shoes \$4.56684.50; mule-shoes \$7.5685.50; horseshoe natis 126.20e. Ironbound hames \$3.50. Trace-chains 326.70e. Ames' shovels \$9.00. Spades \$10.00. Well-buckets \$7.76684.50. Cotton rope 156156e. Sweed fron 5c; rolled or merchant bar 2½c rate. Cast-steel 1056 12c. Natis, iron, \$2.50; steel \$2.50. Glidden barbed wire, galvantzed, \$9.56655c. Powder, rifle \$5.00; blasting \$2.15. Bar lead 7c. Shot.\$1.60.

Country Produce. Country Produce.

ATLANTA, September 16—Eggs—17@18c. Butter—
Gilt edge 22½/625c; choice Tennessee 18@20c; othes grades 10@15c. Poultry—Hens 25@27c; young chickens large 20@22½c; medium 14@19c; small 10 @12½. Irish Potatoes—\$2.50@81.00. Sweet Potatoes—68c. Honey—Strained 6@8; in the comb 10. Onions—\$2.75@\$3.00. Cabbage—2@2½.

Live Stock.
ATLANTA, September 16—Horses—Plug \$65,000;
ood drive \$150@\$200; drivers \$125@\$140; fine \$250@\$

\$300. Mules—143% to 15 hands \$115@\$125; 15 to 1534 CINCINNATI, September 16—Hogs quiet; common and light \$4.10@\$5.25; packing and butchers \$5.10

Bagging and Ties. ATLANTA, September 16—Bagging—11/4 bs 63/c; 11/4 bs 63/c; 11/4 bs 63/c; 2 bs 71/c; 21/4 bs 83/c. Ties 13/6.

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GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—ORDINARY'S office; August 5th, 1837. Anna J. Herndon administratrix of Edward A. Herndon, represents that she has fully discharged the duties of her said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show eause. If any they can, on or before the first Monday in November next, why said administratrix should not be discharged from said administratrix should not be discharged from said administration.

W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

YEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORBINARY'S

trix should not be discharged from said administration.

W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY-ORDINARY'S
Office. August 5th, 1887. Henry P. Fleek executor of Mary Mercer, represents that he has fully
discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for
letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all
persons concerned to show cause, if any they can,
on or before the first Monday in November next,
why said executor should not be discharged from
said trust.

W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
gugé lawâmos.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY-ORDINARY'S
Office, August 5th, 1887. Z. A. Rice, administratoriof M. P. Kiserr, represents that he has fully
discharged the duties of his said trust, and
prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore,
to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if
any they can, on or before the first Monday in November next, why said administrator should not be
be dischred from said administrator should not be
be dischred from said administrator should not be
be dischred from said administrator.

W. L. CALHOUN,
Ordinary.

aug6 law3mos aug6 law3mos Ordinary.

Sept3-law3m W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY — ORDINARY'S

Goffice, September 2, 1887—C. H. Strong, administrator of Rosetta E. Logan, deceased, has applied for leave to sell the land of said deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in October next, else leave will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.

Sept3,10,17,24,octl W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

sept3,10,17,24,octl W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

CEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—COURT OF ORdinary, Chambers, September 2, 1887—The ap,
praisers appointed upon application of Mary EHorne, widow of Charles D. Horne, for a twelve
months' support for herself and minor children,
having filed their return, all persons concerned are
hereby dited to show cause, if any they have, at the
next October term of this court, why said application should not be granted.

sept3,10,17,24,octl. W. I., CALHOUN, Ordinary.

CEORGIA FULLON, COUNTY, ORDINARY, CEORGIA sept3.10.17.24.octl. W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

CEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S

office, September 2d, 1887.—James W. English
has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Canries D. Horue, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections,
if any they have, on or before the first Monday in
October next, else letters will then be granted said
applicant, as applied for. W. L. CALHOUN,
sep3 10 17 24 oct1

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY-COURT OF Ordinary, Chambers, September 2d, 1887—The Ordinary, Chambers, September 2d, 1887—The appraisers appointed upon application of Mattle A. Winham, widow of Edward L. Winham, for a winnam, widow of Edward L. Winbam, for a twelve months' support for herself and minor child, having filed their return, all persons concerned are herepy cited to show cause, if any they have, at the next October term of this court, why saif application should not be granted.

W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

sep3 10 17 24oct1.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY-ORDINARY'S Voffice, September 2d, 1887—Barbara Baker, executrix of Charles D. Baker, has applied for leave to sell part of land of said deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in October next, else leave will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.

W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary, sent 10.17 240cet1 s applied for. sep3 10 17 24oct1

seps 10 17 240ctl

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S

Joffice, September 2d, 1887—Bozeman Adair, ad
ministrator of Thomas Alexander, Jr., represents
that he has fully discharged the duties of his said
trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is
therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show
cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in December next, why said administrat should not be discharged from said trust. law3m W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

Jaw3m W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

CEORGIA, FULTON CJUNTY. ORDINARY'S

Joffice, September 2nd, 1887.—E. N. Broyles, administrator of Anna M. Johnson, deceased, has applied for leave to soll the land of said deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in October next, else leave will then be granted said applicant as applied for.

Sept 3, 10, 17, 24, Oct 1.

Sept 3, 10, 17, 24, Oct 1.

VEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S Oroffice, Sept mber 2nd, 1887.—Edward E. Rawson, quardian of Martha M. Harris represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in October n'ext why said guardian should not be discharged from said trust.

Sept 3, 10, 47, 24, Oct 1.

VEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S Ordinary.

CEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S Unardian of Lollie G. Hall, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in October next why said guardian should not be discharged from said guardianship.

W. L. CALHOUN, Sept 3, 10, 17, 24, Oct 1

Ordinary.

Sept 3, 10, 17, 24, Oct 1

CEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—ORDINARY'S

Office. September 2nd, 1887.—Cornelia Dorsey
has applied for letters of guardianship of the person
and property of Margaret Leola Tucker, minor, under the age of fourteen years, and for the revokal of
the letters of Geo. W. Terry, as such guardian. This
is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections. If any they have on or before the first Monday in October next, else letters will then be granted said applicant as applied for. W. L. CALHOUN,
law4w sep 3, 10, 17, 24.

CEORGIA. FILLTON. COUNTY.

Law4w sep 3, 10, 17, 24.

CEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—ORDINARY'S
Office, September 2nd, 1887.—Cicero Bridwell
has applied for letters of administration on the estate of William H. Ivy, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections,
if any they have, on or before the first Monday in
October next, else letters will then be granted said
applicant, as applied for.

W. L. CALHOUN,
law4w, sep 8 10 17 oct 1.

October 18 10 17 oct 1.

October 18 10 17 oct 1.

GEORGIA, FILTON COUNTY.—ORDINARY'S
Office September 2nd, 1897.—McCalline Dawson, administrator of Margaret A. Dawson, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his
said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This
is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show
cause if any they can, on or before the first Monday
in December next, why said administrator should
not be discharged from said trust.

W. L. CALHOUN,
law@mos

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

CEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—BY VIRTUE OF An order of the Court of Ordinary of Fulton county, granted at the August term, 1887, of said court, will be sold before the court house door of said county, ou the first Tuesday in September next, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit: Oakland cemetery lot No. 3, in block No. 292, in the survey made by W. B. Bass, city surveyor, on the 19th day of October, 1886, the same being part of land-lot No. 45, in the 14th district of originally. Henry, now Pulton county. The above described lot is twenty feet square, and will be sold with a reservation of one corner. Its location is the second block from the Mallon monument and on a line with it, due south-from the main avenue, and is on the highest ground of the eastern portion of the cemetery. Its metes and bounds will be pointed out to any person wishing to purchase on application to the undersigned at his residence, No. 318 South Pryor street, Atlanta, Ga., the same being the property of Daniel S. Miller, deceased. Sold for the purpose of payment of debts. Terms cash.

Administrator on the estate of Daniel S. Miller, augé 12 20 28 sep 3 sat ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

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Mrs. CARY, language of the School. we sat2m JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY BALTIMORE

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GUARDING GARDNER.

That Was the Duty of a Fulton County Constable Last Night.

THE DOCTOR IN THE MESHES. If He Had Been More Careful in His Asso-

ciations He Would Not Have the Rock Pile Staring at Him. Upon the assembling of the city court yes

terday morning, at 9 o'clock, the foreman of the jury in the Gardnel case announced that a verdict had been agreed upon. Solicitor Howell Glenn received the verdict

from Foreman Thompson, and it read as fol-lows: "We the jury find the prisoner guilty and recommend him to the mercy of the The court room was filled with visitors who

The court room was filled with visitors who were eager to hear the verdict, and as soon as it was published there was a sensation. All eyes were immediately turned toward Dr. Gardner, who sat near his lawyers and in close proximity to his wife and his paramour.

The defendant smiled a weak, sickly smile, and bent over and whispered something to his wife. What he said was inaudible to those who set only a few foct away.

wife. What he said was inaudible to those who sat only a few feet away.

At this juncture Mr. Brandt, one of the counsel for the defendant, asked that the jury be polled.

Judge Van Epps said that, the jurors having separated, a poll could not be taken, and he further remarked that he would defer sentencing the prisoner at the bar until the matter then before the court was disposed of.

PASSING SENTENCE LEGO. THE PROCESSE.

PASSING SENTENCE UPON THE DOCTOR.
Shortly after 11 o'clock Judge Van Epps
ceeded to pass sentence upon the convicted

man.

Dr. Gardner, his wife and his mulatto mistress had been closeted together in one of the consultation rooms and they came into court to hear the judgment pronounced. Gardner seemed cool and almost unconcerned, his wife looked defiant and the mulatto girl was trembling with agitation. The trio took seats near together beside the four lawyers who had defended Gardner.

together beside the four lawyers who had defended Gardner.

"Is there any reason why the judgment of the court should not be pronounced?" asked Judge Van Epps, eyeing the quartette of lawyers that had conducted the defense.

"May it please your honor," replied Colonel Reuben Arnold, "I should like to make a few remarks before the court passes sentence. The verdict, if I may be permitted to say so, is, to say the least, a grave mistake. How the jury could have agreed upon such a verdict passes my understanding. I cannot for the life of me see how the jurors could have given credence to such evidence as had been introduced. Why, nobody is safe if this thing continues. Any citizen of Atlanta, white or colored, is liable to be convicted of such a crime if such testimony can secure a conviction. I might be convicted of such a charge myself. The case rests upon the evidence of a hired servant and a traveling tramp. This, sir, is a shameful commentary on law and justice. The most acceptable and the wisest thing this court can do would be to set the verdict aside. It would be a notable thing for the court to do, and I trust your honor will exercise that high privilege."

Judge Van Epps did not relish this reflec-

Judge Van Epps did not relish this reflection upon the jury, and he said: "The jury is a branch of the judiciary and the court entertains the highest respect for the jury, which has only done its duty, and I cannot, Colonel Arnold, permit to pass unnoticed any reflections upon its integrity."

"I accent your honor's suggestion." replied

"I accept your hotor's suggesiion," replied Colonel Arnold, "and I would not for one moment seek to question the honesty of the jury, but I do question its intelligence and discrimination." [Laughter.]
"I cannot permit that assumption, Colonel Arnold."

"I cannot permit that assumption, Colonel Arnold."

"Well, then, sir, permit me the privilege of assuming that the jury has committed an error in its finding."

"We will not assume that. Let us rather assume that the verdict of the jury is absolutely right and proceed on that assumption."

General Gartrell rose as soon as his colleague had taken his seat, and made a motion for a new trial. This motion the court ruled to be out of order:

had taken his seat, and made a motion for a new trial. This motion the court ruled to be out of order:

BURNING WORDS OF CONDEMNATION.

Judge Van Epps proceeded to pass the sentence. His words were spoken in a deliberate, distinct and severe manner that must have cut into the quick of the culprit and his partners incrime. The following is in substance what Judge Van Epps said:

"Thereis no warrant of law for the addendum which I find to this verdict—the recommendation to the mercy of the court in a misdemeanor case. The law casts the responsibility upon the presiding judge in misdemeanor cases to fix the amount of penalty, and this discretion is always exercised in view of circumstances of mitigation or aggravation, which the case develops and of sound public policy. Therefore, in passing sentence in this case, I desire to add a word of explanation why the sentence is a rigid one. It is, perhaps, a practical way of enforcing that public policy sought to be secured by such proposed legislation as the Glenn bill, for the courts to impose adequate penalties when white men defile themselves with negro women. However that may be, there are circumstances developed in this case that imperatively demand a stern sentence. There is evidence tending to establish that the defendant has tampered with the state's witnesses. The case is

"Mary L. Hunt, the doctor's paramour, swore
n this trial that Richard H. Carter had violated her person, under circumstances amounting to legal rape. Richard H. Carter is a colored man of high respectability among his own people, swore that he had never had any connection with her whatever. Now, either Carter or Mary Hutch has recommended. Carter or Mary Hunt has sworn knowingly and wilfully falsely on this trial. Wash Cobb swore to circumstances amounting to direct proof of the crime charged. Mary Hunt has sworn that she never had any communication with Dr. Gardner at all. Either Cobb or Mary Hunt has sworn knowingly and wilfully With Dr. Gardner at all. Either Cobb or Mary Hunt has sworn, knowingly and wilfully, falsely. The verdict of the jury finds the issue of credibility against Mary Hunt. It is my duty in passing sentence to assume that the verdict of the jury is the crystalized truth of this case. So assuming, it appears that the truth is, that Dr. Gardner has been using Mary Hunt to satisfy his lusts and the same time, in connection with his wife, has been using her as an instrument

Hunt to satisfy his lusts and the same time, in connection with his wife, has been using her as an instrument

TO LEVY EXACTIONS,
and has been using her to blackmail a reputable white citizen, Dr. Smith, and a reputable colored citizen, Richard Carter, and that in this attempt to procure money from Dr. Smith, Gardner styles himself, in a correspondence which has been introduced, as the adopted father of Mary L. Hunt, and expressing his righteons indignation that any one should interfere with the virtue of a young girl in his care. Of course these matters were admitted for the same purpose of showing what the relationship in the past between Dr. Gardner and Mary Hunt was, and what credit the jury should attach to his testimony as a witness in the case. But it is proper for the trial judge, in passing sentence, to take into consideration all the surroundings of the case. In order that the peace and purity of the homes of our reputable citizens may be preserved, it is my solemn duty to break up the umbely home of Dr. Gardner and Mary Hunt, and to brazen forth their true relationship to our community in the burning lines of a stern judicial sentence. Dr. Gardner's amours with Mary L. Hunt must case for a time, and his ability, in conjunction with her, to levy blackmail upon our citizens, ends forever by this verdict—lift is permitted to stand; for it is the sole stock-introde of the blackmailer that his work should be prosecuted in secrecy, and these proceedings strip off secrecy forever. I do not know Dr. Gardner. I never saw him until his presence here in court in connection with these cases. I am sorry to punish any one with severity, but it is the judgment of the court that Dr. Gardner, the bluckmailer that his business. I am sorry to punish any one with severity, but it is the judgment of the court hat Dr. Gardner pay a fine of \$1,000, and, in addition thereto, that he be put to work on the public works of Fulton county, or elsewhere as the lander was perfect quiet in the courtroom.

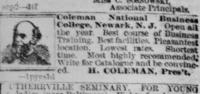
There was perfect quiet in

There was perfect quiet in the courtroom shille the judge was slowly pronouncing the loom of the convicted criminal. As soon as he last sentence fell from the judge's lips here was a sensition, there was applause and heering. This outburst of popular approval

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hist session with the session write to semation write to ISAAC S. HOPKINS, President. School Home

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DROGRAMMES OF THE INSTRUCTION OFFER d for the academic year beginning October 1, 1887,

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july2-to oct1 sat wed THE METHODIST COLLEGE,

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Assistants.
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Miss F. Dawson, M. M., Music. BEGINS WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.

GUARDING GARDNER.

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Upon the assembling of the city court yes terday morning, at 9 o'clock, the foreman of the jury in the Gardner case announced that a

verdict had been agreed upon. Solicitor Howell Glenn received the verdict from Foreman Thompson, and it read as follows: "We the jury find the prisoner guilty and recommend him to the mercy of the

The court room was filled with visitors who were eager to hear the verdict, and as soon as it was published there was a sensation. All eyes were immediately turned toward Dr. Gardner, who sat near his lawyers and in close proximity to his wife and his paramour.

The defendant smiled a weak, sickly smile,

and bent over and whispered something to his wife. What he said was inaudible to those who sat only a few feet away.

At this juncture Mr. Brandt, one of the counsel for the defendant, asked that the jury

counsel for the defendant, asked the polical.

Judge Van Epps said that, the jurors having separated, a poll could not be taken, and he further remarked that he would defer sentencing the prisoner at the bar until the matter then before the court was disposed of.

PASSING SENTENCE UPON THE DOCTOR.
Shortly after 11 o'clock Judge Van Epps
proceeded to pass sentence upon the convicted

Dr. Gardner, his wife and his mulatto mis-Dr. Gardner, his wife and his mulatto mis-tress had been closeted together in one of the consultation rooms and they came into court to hear the judgment pronounced. Gardner seemed cool and aimost unconcerned, his wife looked defiant and the mulatto girl was trem-bling with agitation. The trio took seats near together beside the four lawyers who had de-tended Gardner.

bing with agrants.

together beside the four lawyers who had defended Gardner.

"Is there any reason why the judgment of the court should not be pronounced?" asked Judge Van Epps, eyeing the quartette of lawyers that had conducted the defense.

COLONEL ARNOLD'S REPLY.

"May it please your honor," replied Colonel Reuben Arnold, "I should like to make a few remarks before the court passes sentence. The

Reuben Arnold, "I should like to make a few remarks before the court passes sentence. The verdict, if I may be permitted to say so, is, to say the least, a grave mistake. How the jury could have agreed upon such a verdict passes my understanding. I cannot for the life of me see how the jurors could have given credence to such evidence as had been introduced. Why, nobody is safe if this thing continues. Any citizen of Atlanta, white times. Any citizen of Atlanta, white or colored, is liable to be convicted of such a crime if such testimony can secure a conviction. I might be convicted of such a charge myself. The case rests upon the evidence of a hired servant and a traveling tramp. This, sir, is a shameful commentary on law and justice. The most acceptable and the wisest thing this court can do would be to set the verdict aside. It would be a notable thing for the court to do, and I trust your honor will exercise that high privilege."

or will exercise that high privilege."

Judge Van Epps did not relish this reflection upon the jury, and he said: "The jury is a branch of the judiciary and the court entertains the highest respect for the jury, which has only done its duty, and I cannot, Colonel Arnold, permit to pass unmoticed any reflections upon its integrity."

"I accept your honor's suggestion," replied Colonel Arnold, "and I would not for one moment seek to question the honesty of the jury, but I do question its intelligence and discrimination." [Laughter.]

"I cannot permit that assumption, Colonel "Well, then, sir, permit me the privilege of assuming that the jury has committed an error

ts finding."
We will not assume that. Let us rather assume that the verdict of the jury is absolutely right and proceed on that assumption. General Gartrell rose as soon as his colleague had taken his seat, and made a motion for a new trial. This motion the court ruled to be

out of order:
BURNING WORDS OF CONDEMNATION.

BURNING WORDS OF CONDEMNATION.

Judge Van Epp's proceeded to pass the sentence. His words were spoken in a deliberate, distinct and severe manner that must have cut into the quick of the culprit and his partners in crime. The following is in substance what Judge Van Epps said:

"There'is no warrant of law for the addendum which I find to this verdict—the recommendation to the mercy of the court in a misdemeanor case. The law casts the responsibility upon the presiding judge in misdemeanor cases to fix the amount of penalty, and this discretion is always exercised in view of circumstances of mitigation or aggravation, which the case develops and of sound public policy. Therefore, in passing sentence in this case, I desire to add a word of explanation why the sentence is a rigid one. It is, perhaps, a practical way of enforcing It is, perhaps, a practical way of enforcing that public policy sought to be secured by such proposed legislation as the Glenn bill, for the courts to impose adequate penalties when white men defile themselves with negro women. However that may be, there are circumstances developed in this case that imperatively demand a stern sentence. There is evidence to which is perhaltic, that the defoud. evidence tending to establish that the defend-ant has tampered with the state's witnesses.

BRIMFUL OF PERJURY.

"Mary L. Hunt, the doctor's paramour, swore on this trial that Richard H. Carter had violated her person, under circumstances amounting to legal rape. Richard H. Carter is a colored man of high respectability among his own people, swore that he had never had any connection with her whatever. Now, either Cartes Many, Hand has warm known between the content of the c Carter or Mary Hunt has sworn knowingly and wilfully falsely on this trial. Wash Cobb swore to circumstances amounting to direct proof of the crime charged. Mary Hunt has sworn that she never had any communication with Dr. Gardner at all. Either Cobb or Mary Hunt has sworn, knowingly and wilfully Hunt has sworn, knowingly and wilfully, falsely. The verdict of the jury finds the issue of credibility against Mary Hunt. It is my duty in passing sentence to assume that the verdict of the jury is the crystalized truth of this case. So assuming, it appears that the truth is, that Dr. Gardner has been using Mary Hunt to satisfy his lusts and the same time, in connection with his wife, has been using her as an instrument

in connection with his wife, has been using her as an instrument

TO LEVY EXACTIONS,
and has been using her to blackmail a reputable white citizen, Dr. Smith, and a reputable polored citizen, Richard Carter, and that in this attempt to procure money from Dr. Smith, Gardner styles himself, in a correspondence which has been introduced, as the adopted father of Mary L. Hunt, and expressing his righteous indignation that any one should interfere with the virtue of a young girl in his care. Of course these matters were admitted for the same purpose of showing what the relationship in the past between Dr. Gardner and Mary Hunt was, and what credit the jury should attach to his testimony as a witness in the case. But it is proper for the trial judge, in passing sentence, to take into consideration all the surroundings of the case. In order that the peace and purity of the homes of our reputâble citizens may be preserved, it is my solemn duty to break up the unholy home of Dr. Gardner and Mary Hunt, and to brazen forth their true relationship to our community in the burning lines of a stern judicial sentence. Dr. Gardner's amours with Mary L. Hunt must cease for a time, and his ability, in conjunction with her, to levy blackmail upon our citizens, ends forever by this verdict—if it is permitted to stand; for it is the sole stock-intrade of the blackmailer that his work should be prosecuted in secrecy, and these proceedings strip off secrecy forever. I do not know Dr. Gardner. I never saw him until his presence here in court in connection with these cases. I am sorry to punish any one with severity, but it is the judgment of the court that Dr. Gardner pay a fine of \$1,000, and, in addition thereto, that he be put to work on the public works of Fulton county, or elsewhere as the county commissioners may direct, for the back while the index was elsewhy represented. TO LEVY EXACTIONS,

THE SENTENCE DISCUSSED. THE SENTENCE DISCUSSED.

There was perfect quiet in the courtroom while the judge was slowly pronouncing the doom of the convicted criminal. As soon as the last sentence fell from the judge's lips there was a sensation, there was applause and cheering. This outburst of popular approval

indicated how the sentence was received by

indicated how the sentence was received by the large crowd of spectators. The noise was suppressed by the bailiffs and the greater part of the crowd left the room.

"It served him exactly right," remarked an old maidish looking woman, who had heard every word of the testimony without a blush.

"I must, in behalf of our client," said General Gartrell, "thank your honor—you have been liberal—you have given him all that your honor has the power to give."

"You are mistaken, General Gartrell," placidly observed the court, "I have it in my power to impose an additional penalty. I could have also imprisoned the defendant six months in the county jail besides imposing upon him the penalty I have named."

WILL APPEAL THE CASE.

The prisoner's lawyers conferred together a few moments, and General Gartrell gave notice of his intention to carry the case to a higher court. He requested one week's time in which to prepare for arguing the motion for a new trial. He also asked that, in the meantime, the defendant be given his freedom on a proper bond. Judge Van Epps fixed the bond at \$2,000, and instructed the bailiffs to hold Dr. Gardner until the bond was perfected.

The corridors of the courthouse were filled with people talking about the case. Very few persons expressed any sympathy for Gardner, and nearly everybody had something to say against him. Members of the jury were personally thanked for they way they had dealt with the case. It was ascertained that night before last, after the jury had been repeatedly polled, that it stood 4 to 1 against Dr. Gardner. The majority finally induced the stubborn juror to come to terms, and a verdict of 'guilty" was agreed upon. Gardner and his attorneys for the defendant offered to be a fine suit of clothes that the jury would never agree upon a verdict.

As soon as court adjourned Dr. Gardner, accompanied by a bailiff, went out in quest of bondsmen.

CANNOT CIVE BAIL.

It was stated that Dr. Gardner would have no trouble in obtaining bondsmen. It was found, however, that no sureties were forth-

coming, and the doctor sought in vain to find a friend to come to his assistance. Last night he was placed in the custody of Bailiff Louis Cook and Policeman Baird and was permitted to spend the night at his home. This morning he will make another effort to procure bondsmen.

THE BEEFIT CONCERT. Resolutions of Thanks-The Proceeds Ex-

ceed \$500.

The benefit concert night before last, for the indigent confederate veterans, was as much of a financial success as it was an artistic triumph. Judge Calhoun says that he cannot say exactly how much money was netted by the concert, but it will not fall far short of \$550.

A joint meeting yesterday of the commit-tees of the Ladies' Memorial association was held in the Young Men's library. Captam Hugh Colquitt introduced the sub-joined resolutions, which were adopted unani-mously:

Captain Hugh Colquitt introduced the subjoined resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

"Resolved, That the thanks of the Confederate Veterans are hereby tendered to the ladies of the Memorial association for their active aid in arrai ging the concert given for the relief fund for the benefit of the indigent in I disabled confederate veterans. The thanks of the joint committee is hereby extended to Wurm's orchestra, to Mr. and Mrs. Sternberg. Mr. and Mrs. Salter, Madume Werner and Mr. Alex Smith for their kind evices in furnishing the music and making the programme for the occasion. We congratulate them on having given the best concert we have had in Atlanta for years. The thanks of the committee is due to Mr. L. DeGive for the use of the opera house; to Major Mecaslin for the gas; to Messrs. Bernett, Sisson, Lodson, James P. Harrison & Co., and Bergstrom, for printing; to Cox & Hill, W. O. Jones, Chambers & Co., Miller & Brady, Stewart & Bowden for carriages. The music, the opera house, the printing, the livery, in fact, everything was freely given to the good cause. To The Atlanta Constitution, the Evening Journal and the Evening Capitol for the free use of their columns; To Mr. P. H. Shook for courtesies, and to Messrs. Phillips & Crew for the use of a grand plano; to Mr. Cooper and his corp of efficient ushers for their services.

Judge Calhoun introduced the following:
"Resolved, That the thanks of the committees are also tendered to the general nubilic, and especially

"Resolved. That the thanks of the committees are also tendered to the general public, and especially to those who were the blue for their cheerful and liberal contributions, and their sympathy in our efforts for the relief of our indigent confederate vet-

"ONLY A WOMAN'S HEART." The Performance at DeGive's Opera House

Last Night. Miss Helen Blythe, well known to the thea-ter-goers of Atlanta as the leading lady in the support of Bangs a year or so ago. appeared

support of Bangs a year or so ago. appeared before an Atlanta audience last evening for the first time as "a star."

Miss Blythe was supported by a select company, in which Miss Zelda Lawrence, Miss Pauline Dijon and Messrs. Charles Mortimer, Howard James, Jr., were the principal supports. The play was an intense emotional drama entitled "Only a Woman's Heart." The story that ran through the play was the old story that ran through the play was the old old one of a hasty marriage, a hushand's dissipation, an unhappy wife, a strong effort at reform on the part of the husband who seeks in foreign lands to rebuild his fortunes. His death is reported at home, and a former suitor appears to woo again his former love. The husband after eight years suddenly reappears, meets his little daughter whom he left a babe, all parties come together, and the denouement is happy and satisfactory. is happy and satisfactory.

It is extremely difficult to present such a

play now as to win favorable comment, but Miss Blythe and her company did fairly well, and held the interest and attention of the audi-

ence from beginning to end.

Little Annie Floyd deserves especial praise for the grace and easiness with which she per-sonated "Elsie Gordon," and the little miss richly deserved the encore that greeted her song. Miss Blythe sustained her part well, and managed, with considerable talent, to kep the interest of the audience centered about (Edith, Carlon, 2) the foresteen side. 'Edith Gordon," the forsaken wife. Mr. How-

"Edith Gordon," the forsaken wife. Mr. How-ard James, Jr., as "Major Adonejah J. Slath-ers," afforded plenty of merriment. The other parts were creditably performed.

The company plays at matinee this afternoon and tonight. To those who delight in seeing the emotions always at the extreme of joy and sorrow will find the play entertaining.

THE WELCOME RAIN.

The Promised Cool Wave Comes Accompanied by Refreshing Showers. panied by Kerresning Snowers.

The backbone of the September heated term was snapped asunder yesterday afternoon.

After many premonitions a shower began falling, and immediately there was a pleasant

After many premonances a should be a she at a pleasant atmospheric change.

Last night the promised cool wave reached Atlanta. It was not so cool a wave as was expected, but it was enough to temper the heat. The indications this morning just before The CONSTRUCTION goes to press are that there will constitution goes to press are that there will

To the Public. ATLANTA, Ga., September 16, 1887.—We, the journeymen tailors working for J. A. Anderson & Co., of Atlanta, now on strike, wish to state our

reasons for the same:

1. Tweive months ago we had trouble with a workman, D. Hirschfield, which was settled by Mr. Anderson refusing to give him any more work or any other non-union men.

2. This same D. Hirschfield having tried to injure 2. This same D. Histonian having tried to injure the union as much as in his power and start a factory to make fine custom work, to the injury of the business and loss of the customer.

3. Having applied at Kenny & Jones's for work and been refused, he next goes to Mr. Anderson, who employs him in violation of the contract made with the men now on strike.

The above is a correct statement of the facts. The

with the men now on strike.

The above is a correct statement of the facts. Respectfully,

E. J. O'SULLIVAN,

Secretary J. T. A. of A.

J. A. McKennon, President.

Salt rheum, with its intense itching and burning, is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Many who were formerly severe sufferers have reason to thank "the peculiar medicine," for cures effected.

The Gun Club.

The wind was blowing quite a gale yesterday, and it was a bad evening for the practice. The following is the score, out of a possible twenty: Block, 9; Hemphill, Sr., 15; Morrison, 14; Hemphill, Jr., 17; Cottingham, 13; Holland, 15; Alston, 11.

In the contest for the Clark medal, Holland and Hemphill, Jr., stand first; Hemphill, Sr., second; Cottingham third; McClesky fourth.

Oysters, shrimps, celery, at Emery's market.

Hebrew New Year Cods.

STICSON, leweler,

55 Whitehall Street.

Full lines of Watches, Diamonds, Jewelery, Silver ware, Clocks, Canes, Bronzes, Art Goods, etc..

✓AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.>>> And every article GUARANTEED strictly as

COURT AND CAPITOL.

What Was Done in the Departments Yesterday.

THE ROME RAILROAD'S RETURNS. Matters of Interest and Note About the State, Court and Custom Houses Collected Yesterday.

There was but little of an interesting nature about the state house yesterday. The various departments were all quiet, only routine work

cases tried of special interest.

The Governor and His Cabine

The EXECUTIVE OFFICES were all quiet yesterday, there being no news of an interesting nature on record there. Governor Gordon is expected home early next week, probably on Tuesday, and the first business that he will take up on his return will be the convict inquiry. That investigation was postponed until Tuesday, the 20th instant, upon which day it is supposed the court will reconvene.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL WRIGHT forwarded a day or two ago the written opinion in regard to the operation of the Felton wineroom bill prepared by Hon. N. J. Hammond to Attorney General Anderson at Macon. It was stated at the time that the comptroller general was disposed to take the same view of the matter as that assumed by Mr. Hammond, but the constitution requires him to get his legal advice from the attorney general. There has not been a reply received as yet from the attorney general, and there is nothing tangible to base an opinion as to what his decision will be in the matter.

The Rome Rallegoad, running from Kingston as the computed of the computed length of the computed lengt

be in the matter.

THE ROME RAILROAD, running from Kingston to Rome made its returns to the comptroller-general yesterday. The returns were made under protest, the official making them stating that the legality of the tax would be contested in the courts. It is not known upon what grounds the pro est is based. The road is taxed onethe pro est is based. The road is taxed one-half of one per cent on its net earnings, and as its net earnings last year amounted to only \$920.85, the tax imposed will not be very bur-densome. The property return of the road amounted to \$117,133.04 consisting of a road bed anothred to \$111,133.04. The road's|showing this year

is understood to be better than that. PRINCIPAL KEEPER TOWERS, whose family Principal Keeper Towers, whose family now resides at Rome, and who once or twice per week goes up to that city and spends a short time, expects within the next week or two to move to Marietta, where he will take up his residence permanently. Living in Marietta, Colonel Towers can spend each night with his family, returning at an early hour each morning to his desk in the penitentiary office. Assistant-Keeper Shubrick was in the office yesterday, but there were no items of an interesting nature connected with the penitentiary.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL KELL on ye terday received the arms and equipments ordered sometime ago for the Atlanta Zouaves. There were twenty-six Springfield cadet rifles with the necessary accourtements.

COMPTROLLER WRIGHT WAS at his office

COMPTROLLER WRIGHT WAS at his office yesterday but a short while, being engaged with domestic matters incident to a change of residence from one part of the city to another. There was but little business transacted in the comptroller's office yesterday.

The Legislative committee to examine and audit the books of the state treasurer have been devoting a few hours each day for several weeks to that work. It will require the committee's earnest attention for some time to come yet to finish the labor, as there remains a great deal of work to be performed.

The County Courthouse.

In the superior court no cases were ready for trial, so an adjournment was taken until next Monday morning. Today Judge Marshall J. Clarke will sit in chambers and IN THE CITY COURT a number of miner

Criminal cases were tried.

John M. Dorsey, a reputable white man, was arrested for malicious mischief a few weeks was arrested for malicious mischief a few weeks ago and committed to jail in default of bond. When his case came to trial yesterday it was found that there was only the filmsiest evidence against him. Judge Van Epps promptly dismissed the case without permitting it to go to the jury. The defendant claims that he has been unjustly dealt with, and it is likely that he will bring a suit for false imprisonment against those who caused his arrest and incarceration in jail.

Green Jackson was acquitted of assault and battery and dismissed.

battery and dismissed.

Mr. George H. Eddleman was tried and con-Mr. George H. Eddleman was tried and convicted for carrying concealed weapons. On the night of the negro riot at Decatur he was arrested and was found to be a walking arsenal. He had on his person three pistols. Judge Van Epps, while admiring his martial spirit, felt it his duty to impose the customary penalty, so he fined him \$100. The fine will be paid.

Green Jackson, a colored lad, about sixteen years old, was tried for having improper relations with a young white girl some one year older than himself. A verdict of "guilly" was rendered. The court reserved its sentence.

endered. The court reserved its sentence. rendered. The court reserved its sentence.

It was announced that a general meeting of the members of the bar will be held in the city courtroom next Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock, when the civil cases on the docket will be set for trial for the first week of October. The criminal business of October. The criminal business now on docket cannot be got rid of in less than two weeks. At 4:30 p. m. the court adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock next Monday morning.

Warning. It is not to be wondered at that most Amerians are dyspeptics. Swallowing ice cold drinks on a hot summer day does the mischief. Why then not add ten drops of ANGOSTURA BITTERS, the world renowned tonic of exquisite flavor, and thus avoid all danger of cold in the course.

New Year Cards.

The finest stock of Hebrew New Year Cards ever brought south, at John M. Miller's, 31 Marietta street.

White, blach, blue fish. Emery's, 15 Peachtree.

The West End Improvement Company. At a meeting of the directors of the West End Improvement company, in view of the fact that the company had started out under such favorable auspices, it was decided to increase the capital stock of the company and offer a few shares to the public, if taken by the 22nd instant. public, if taken by the 22nd instant.
The members of the board are: Dr. H. G. Hutchison, president, Colonel E. P. Howell, G. A. Howell,
T. L. Langston. A. P. Morgan, G. H. Tanner, Burgess
Smith, J. W. Morrow and Jno. A Perdue, and all the
affairs of the company are managed by these gentlemen.

affairs of the company are themen.

They are now ready for business, and are ready to buy property anywhere in Fulton county, if in their judgment they can make a profit.

Parties wishing to take stock can leave their names and amounts with either of the directors, or with the secretary, Mr. Forrest Adair.

The Finest
Line of Hebrew New Year Cards ever brought
south, at John M. Miller's, 31 Marietta street. Colonel G. W. Adair yesterday received the

Colonel G. W. Adair yesterday received the following telegram from Tallapoosa:

"No subscription for stock of this company will be received at less than \$2.50 per share after Monday next. If the Atlanta people wish to avail themselves of the present price of \$1.25 per share they must do so before Monday night." Tallapossa Land, Mining and Manufacturing Company.

Gulf and lake fish today. Emery's market Hebrew New Year Cards At John M. Miller's, 31 Marietta street.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

MY FALL SAMPLES

SUITS TO MEASURE Are Now Ready.

Call and Examine Them. GEORGE MUSE,

38 WHITEHALL STREET.

JEWELRY.

J. S. DOYLE,

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Sterling Silver and Plated Silverware, Clocks, Etc., Etc. 51 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GA. FINE WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.



A MAN WITH PENCIL AND PAD Makes a Young Grocer Think He is a Mute,

but He Isn't.

Down in the lower end of Decatur street is a grocer who does a thriving business. Associated with the grocar is his son, a young, man who was graduated from the Boy's High school last spring. The senior member of the firm has acquired all he has by hard work and economy, and does not lend a willing ear to beggars. The son, however, is now doing his first work, and does not appreciate a dollar near as much as his father, as many charity seekers can testify.

For several days past a young man has been in the habit of entering the store about noon, and, drawing a pencil and tablet, engaged the attention of the young grocer. The young man was neatly dressed and had a pleasant face, but he always avoided the old grocer. The visits and the evident desire to avoid the old gentleman finally angered him, and day before yesterday he asked his son:

man finally angered him, and day before yester-day he asked his son:
"Who is that man?"
"He's a deaf and dumb fellow, and I always

"He's a deaf and dumb fellow, and I always give him a quarter?"

"Deaf and dumb, eh? And you give him a quarter every day? Well, I'll just introduce myself to him the next time he comes here."

On yesterday morning the young fellow came in again, and the old merchant, facing him, asked: "What do you want?"

The fellow drew a notebook and pencil from his pocket and wrote that he was deaf and dumb. The old man read it, and looking the fellow squarely in the eye, said: "Deaf and dumb? Can't hear? Can't

"Deaf and dumb? Can't hear? Can't talk?"

The man with the pencil and tab gave his shoulders and head a negative shrug.

"Can't talk, eh?" said the old man, warmly. "Can't hear? Well, I say you are a lying, howling cur. You are a thief. Do you hear that?"

The man with the tab changed color as though he had heard all, and turning upon his heel, walked out of the store without saying a word. Now the junior grocer believes he has been giving up quarters and wasting pencil points on a man with good ears and a smooth tongue.

Carter's Little Liver Pills will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Ask your druggist for them.

We Throw Open

Our doors this morning to the public, and extend a

ordial invitation to all to visit our store today and aspect our handsome stock of Clothing, Hats and Furnishing Goods.

We have been working night and day for the past
two or three days to get our enormous stock arranged and priced, and while we haven't quite completed the task, yet we do not wish to keep the pubfic longer from obtaining and enjoying the many
splendld bargains we have in store for them. Call
and see us. FETZER & PHARR,
Clothiers and Furnishers, 12 Whitehall Street.

AT GRANT PARK. THE LARGE LAKE READY FOR THE

BOATS. A Free Ride on Saturday For the Children

LAKE ARBANA—the large lake at the Grant Park is now ready for the boats, and will be opened to the public on tomorrow, Saturday morning. President Root has decided to let the children ride free on opening day, which will no doubt cause a crowd to go out. There will be music at the park on Saturday.

John M. Miller,

31 Marietta street, for Hebrew New Year Cards. Horse timers at Blue's, 97 and 99 Peachtree street. sun tu thur sat-2m

Change of Address. WHEN ORDERING A CHANGE OF ADDRESS THE SUBSCRIBER TO A NEWSPAPER SHOULD GIVE THE OLD AS WELL AS THE NEW ADDRESS. THE PROPER FORM IS:
"CHANGE ADDRESS OF MY (DAILY OR WEEK LY) CONSTITUTION FROM-P. O.-

Tailors Wanted in Rome, Ga. Only first-class coat makers need apply. Steady work. Good prices. Enmons, McKee & Co.

Boat Ride. Free ride given on the Lake Abanna at Grant' park, Saturday, September 17th. Everybody in vited.

Splendid Renting Property at Auction Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 4 p. m., three new 3-room houses on Currier near Jackson street, and two new 2-room houses on Rondeau street near E. Cain. Al rent for \$28 a month. Call for plats. Sam'l W

Acting on the suggestions of

few who pushed their way into our store yesterday evening and made their selections of the many bargains we offer, we open wide our doors today and say to the public, we are ready to show you through our stock. We shall endeavor to make it very interesting to any who may call to see us. Fetzer & Pharr, Clothing, Hats, Furnishings, No. 12 Whitehall St.

THORNTON'S

28 WHITEHALL STREET.

HEADQUARTERS FOR Artist's Materials,

ART GOODS, STEEL ENGRAVINGS, ETCHINGS, OIL PAINT-

INGS, PHOTOGRAPHS, PASTELS, ETC.

PICTURE FRAMES Made to order in all the latest styles, lo west prices and best workmanship. Give us a trial before buying

The finest French makes. CRAYON and CANVAS STRETCHERS for FORTRAITS, made in the very VISIT OUR ART GALLERY.

PASTELS, CRAYONS, PASTEL CANVAS,

E. H. & J. R. THORNTON. 28 Whitehall street, Telephone 236 HOYT & THORN, Cheap Cash Grocers,

90 WHITEHALL ST.

14 pounds Granulated Sugar...
1 pounds Head Rice...
16 pounds Canary C Sugar...
18 pounds Cracked Rice...
20 pounds Cracked Rice...
20 pounds Patent Flour...
20 pounds Patent Flour...
21 pounds Hudnut's Grits...
21 pounds O. K. senume pure Leaf Lard...
22 cans Swiss or Prize Milk...
23 Meal, Water Ground, per peck...
25 pounds Patents...
26 pounds Swiss or Prize Milk...
27 Cens Swiss or Prize Milk...
27 Cens Swiss or Prize Milk...
27 Cens Swiss or Prize Milk...
28 pounds per neck...
28 pounds per neck...
29 pounds Patents Per Neck... Tomatoes, per dozen cans... Rijama Coffee, fine blend
Lea & Perrin's ½ pint size.
Royal Baking Powder, 16 ounce cans.
Dr, Pierce's Baking Powder, 16 ounce
Two-pound cans Pineapples, H. & T.
Apple Vinegar, per gallon, pure.
48 bars Rabbit Foot Soap
Dove Hams, 6 to 12 pounds.
Dove Hams, 14 to 22 pounds.
Lemons, per dozen, fresb.
\$pounds bure fresh Jelly.
\$pounds frosh Turkish Prunes
\$pounds Currents, new

Remember, we buy in large quantities, saving middleman's profit, which we give to our patrons.

Our Endorsement & Guarantee

If not as represented we will refund your n HOYT NO THORN. CHEAP CASH GROCERS,

Electric Belt Free To introduce it and obtain agents we will for the next sixty days give away, free of charge, in each county in the U. S. a limited number of our German Electro Galvanie Suspensery Belts, Price Sc. a positive and unfalling cure for Nervous Debility. Varicocele, Emissions, Impotency, &c. \$500.00 Reward paid if every Belt we manufacture does not generate agenuine electric current. Address at once ELECTRIO BELT AGENCY, P. O. BOX 178, Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE NEW DEP/(RTURE ORUMS and see made with pate at double acting rods and folding knee rest. Light, substantial and handsome. Used in the best Bands and Crebestras. Unequaled for tone, surpass all others in onits and appearance. It mearest Music dealer does not keep them, write to us for Illustrated Catalogue.

LYON & NFALY, Obloage, Ill.

OPIUMHABITCURED

IN FIFTEEN DAYS. NO CURE.



WILL TARRANT'S SELTZER safest find,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS



We propose to knock out all commence stock of

Fall and Winter Clothing

MEN, BOYS & CHILDREN

Our Merchant Tailoring Department is now complete with all the latest styles of Cloths, Cassimers, Worsteds, both Foreign and Domestic.

WM. J. HEALY, HARRY McKAY,

JAS. A. ANDERSON & CO.,

41 WHITEHALL ST. REAL ESTATE.

Sam'l W. Goode & Co.'s

REAL ESTATE OFFERS.

PROPERTY RENTING FOR \$28 MONTHLY AT AUCTION, Tuesday, September 20th, 4 p. m., on-the premises. Three new 3 room, well-built cottages on Currier street, less than one block-from Jackson street car line, at Reinhardt's residence, and two new 2 room houses, plastered and well built, on Rondrau street, near East Cain. The 3 room houses rent for \$6 as month each, and the 2 room houses rent for \$6 as month each, and the 2 room houses rent for \$6 as house rent for \$5 each per month. The sale will be without reserve. Terms hair cash; balance in 6 and 12 months, with \$6 per cent interest. Take Jackson street car line at Kimball house and get off at Currier street, in front of Reinhardt's residence.

SAM'L. W. GOODE & CO., Agents.

100 ACRES FOR \$16,000, 2½ miles from Kimball house by good road, 35 acres open, highly enriched and well improved with the choicest fruits, grapes, residence, bain, stables, all other necessary outbuildings; 65 acres beautiful oak and hickory woods, very preity lawn front on main street and road to Atlanta, only half mile from Central rail oad, from which a wide avenue could be opened to this land, giving a half dozen or more choice small fruit and truck and dury and chicken farms, as well as attractive sai u tan homes, on a high, level plateau overlooking Atlanta, and where every year will bring increasing value, better improvements, more good society, etc. Investors, take notice of this property, by it and hold it a year or so and double your money.

2 SUBURBAN HOMES FOR RENT.—A 5 r cottage with 3 acres, and a 7 r cottage with 7 acres, both on Georgia railroad, where trains stop going and coming. Neighborhood pleasant, lovely groves, etc. \$10 per month for one, \$15 per month for the other; both new and choice. Apply at once or miss them.

8 ROOM FURNISHED HOUSE AT KIRKWOOD for rent at \$35 per month, with 17 acres of ground.

\$8,500 FOR 130 ACRES 3 miles from Kimball house. It is the best place for combined dairy and truck farm about the city. There are 60 acres of fine bottom land, rich and well ditched; plenty of timber; good dwelling, barn, stables, chicken run, fruit, fine water, branches; near to Atlanta, and convenient to market. Upland good. \$1,000 FOR JACKSON STREET lot 50x200 feet to

\$750 FOR VACANT LOT 54x155 feet, on west side HOUSTON STREET LOT near Jackson, which must be sold at once. Submit your offers now.

MANY IMPROVED PLACES which will pay a \$5,250 FOR NEW 6 room West Peachtree residence, east front, good lot, choice neighborhood—a complete home.

\$5,500 FOR NEW 9 room, two-story framed rest, dence on South Pryor street, with water, gas servant's house, lot 50x209 feet to alley; rents well, pleasant home, well shaded. Easy terms, 34 cash, balance in one and two years, 8 per cent interest. \$3,200 for new, neat 5 room residence with 8 foot hall, wide verandans, closets, etc.; lot 53x1923/ feet to alley; one block from car line on Rawson street; % cash, balance 1 and 2 years, 8 per cent.

\$4,500 payable \$1,000 cash, balance May 1st, 1888, for 7 room central Luckie street residence with all modern conveniences on a lot 60x450 feet.

\$2,900 for central vacant Ivy street lot south of E. Cain, 46x124 feet on joint alley, east front. CHOICE COOPER STREET HOME on a fine, large lot in a delightful neighborhood for sale on easy terms. Call and get particulars. SEE OUR RENT LIST of stores, dwellings; etc.

PLATS BEING PREPARED FOR AUCTION sale of 10 very choice lots on Dekalb or Wilson avenue car line and Plaster Bridge road, between the grand entrance to Piedmont park and the Driving Club house. The sale will take place Tuesday, September 27th, 4p. m., on the grounds in front of Piedmont park entrance. Look out for plats. Select your lot. Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

G. W. ADAIR

REAL ESTATE. In my rent department I have a great demand for ice houses of all sizes. If you have one vacant I can rent it for you at once for a reasonable rent.

I have an attractive list of stores adapted to any line of business. I have a splendid list of offices on any central I have a large list of property for sale; residences store property, vacant lots, farms, etc.

I have a few choice vacant lots in West End, on and near street car line, cheap and on long time.

I have some beautiful property in the suburba along the line of the Georgia railroad. I have several choice Peachtree street lots at bar-I will sell a bargain in a beautiful vacant lot o I have some choide railroad fronts along the line of the different railroads.

I have a choice, cony, central cottage, on which
the owner is compelled to realize at once. Will be
sold at a sacrince.
Come in and see mg.
G. W. ADAIR,
No. 5 Kimball House, Walls



CROCKERY, ETC -Best Goods Made .--McBRIDE & CO.. 29 Peachtree Street. DRY-AIR BEFRIGERATORS

Gate City Stone Filters, HAVILAND'S CHINA. ut Glass, Brass and Bronze Goods

MODERATE PRICES. -M'BRIDE'S

Cheap Reading WILSON & BRUCKNER

Have on hand 500 volumes of

FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY Which they are selling at

HALF & PRICE!

and Walskey Habttsoured at home with
out pain. Book of pagticulars sent FREE.
B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D.
dly e o d un wildb 8p ist col

Indications. For Georgia: Cooler, light local rains; light to resh winds, generally northeasterly.

Daily Weather Bulletin OBSERVEE'S OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A. U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, September 16—9 p. m. Ill observations taken at the same moment of mal time at each place. WIND. R. W.

STATIONS.	rometer	ermometer	Direction	Velocity	infail	ather
Mobile	30.02	82	8W	6	.00	
Pensacola	30.00	81	S	6		Clear.
Montgomery	30.01	80		16	.00	Cloudy.
New Orleans	29.98	80	S	Light	.00	
Gaiveston	30.00	82			.00	Clear.
Palestine	30.04	76	NE	6	.00	Clear.
Brownsville	29,98	74	N	Light	.02	Clear.
Rio Grande	30.04	74			.00	Clear.
Corpus Christi	30:00	76	W	6	01	Fair.
LOC	AL (DBSE	RVA	TIONS		
6 a. m	30.08	72.66	E	9 1	.00	Clear.
2 m m	30.06	86 67	E	12	.00	Fair.
2 p. m	30.15	76 67	E	11	.01	Cloudy.
Maximum therm	ome	ter				88

Cotton Belt Bulletin. rvations taken at 6 p. m.—seventy-fifth meri-

ATLANTA DISTRICT.	x. Temp	n. temp	Infall
Atlanta, Ga	88	70	.00
Anderson, S. C			.00
Cartersville, Ga	91		.11
Columbus, Ga	95		.00
Chattanooga, Tenn	87	72	.00
Gainesville, Ga	85	68	T
Greenville, S. C	85	69	.00
Griffin, Ga	90	71	.00
Macon, Ga	92	73	.00
Newnan, Ga	97	70	. T
Spartanburg, S. C	90		.00
Toenoa, Ga	86	67	.00
West Point. Ga	94	70	.09
W FASRY	-		100

Corporal, Signal Corps, U. S. Army. Note.—Barometer corrected for temperature and instrumental error only.

Trace of rainfall.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. FOR COUNCILMAN.

At the solicitation of many of my friends I an nounce myself a candidate for councilman from the third ward at the ensuing municipal elec Respectfully, E. T. HUNNICUTT.

MEETINGS.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Metropolitan Street Railroad company will be held in the office of the president, in the S. S. S. building, corner Hunter and Butler streets, Atlanta, Ga., on September 29th, 1887, at 3 p. m.

J. W. RANKIN, President.

The time for paying your city tax will soon expire, and it is earnestly horied that all who can will come and pay at once. Impossible to wait on all in the last few days. 20th September (next Tuesday) is positively the last day.

R. J. GRIFFIN, C. T. C.

Professional Cookery Books By JESSUP WHITEHEAD.

Chef-de-Cuisine Sweet water Park Hotel, Salt Chef-de-Cuisine Sweet water Park Hotel, Salt Springs, Ga.

No. 1.—THE AMERICAN PASTRY COOK. Stand and authority in all American Hotels. Fourth Edition. Price \$2.00.

No. 2.—THE MOTEL MEAST COOK. The greatest Fish and Cyster Cooking and Bill of Fare book. Third Edition. Price \$2.00.

No. 2.—WHITEHEAD'S FAMILY COOK BOOK. Adapted for the Cooks of First-class Families. Price \$1.50.

No. 4.—COOKING FOR PROFIT. The great Boarding House Book. Price \$6.00.

Also, ONE HENDRED AND FIFTY WAYS OF COOKING AND SERVING BGGS. By M. Alfred Samaung, Chef to the Duke of Bedford. Second Edition.

Price \$1.00.

The above Books are for sale by LESTER & KUHRT.

LESTER & KUHRT. Booksellers and Stationers, No. 7 WHITEHALL STREET,

Lynch's Old Stand, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

WOLFE'S AUCTION HOUSE.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CONSIGN ment of 4,200 places of pawnibioker and choice second-hand clothing.

geond-hand clothing.

Heavy overcosts from \$2.00 to \$4.00
Light weight overcoats.

1.75 to 4.00
Cassimore and diagonal sack coats.

1.50 to 3.00
Heavy Melton pants.

1.25 to 2.00
Heavy Melton pants.

2.00 to 3.00
Special prices to the trade. Also a completenssortment of furniture, consisting of bedsteads, bureaus, dressers, washstands, tables, sideboards, office desks, chairs, kitchen and store stoves, carpets, infrrors and a large stock of notions.

Now is the time to buy bargains at

WOLFE'S AUCTION HOUSE,

98 Whitehall Street.

Auction sales promptly attended to. Money advanced ou consignments.

WHO WHIPPED HIM?

Marietta Street Grammar School Pupil Gets Flogged,

AND CHARGES IT TO M. C. BLANCHARD, ut the Member of the Board of Edu Denies the Charge—The Boy's Father Mad About It.

"My name is Frank Smith, and I am the father of the boy M. C. Blanchard, member of the board of education, whipped yesterday at the Marietta street public school," and as the man spoke he dusted the flour from his arms and hards, and leaning back against the doughter which himself fore talk. tray, fixed himself for a talk. Mr. Smith is a baker at Lewis's cracker fac-

tory.

Early yesterday morning it was currently rumored that Mr. Blanchard, a member of the board of education, had visited the Marietta street grammar school Thursday, and before leaving had given Frank Smith, one of the pupils, a severe flogging. The stories touching the affray were of many kinds and many sorts. Some justified the member of the board in what he was represented to have done, while others indicated that Mr. Blanchard had overriden all precedent, gone beyond the authority of his position, and had given a pupil a most terrible beating. Like all rumors of the kind, the truth was hard to find, and those who took the pains to give them an investigation, found

many obstacles in the way. many obstacles in the way.

Frank Smith, the pupil, is about thirteen years of age and resides with his parents at the corner of Williams and Pine street. On Thursday morning he went to school as happy and light-hearted as ever. During the day, so tht story goes, Mr. Blanchard, as a member of the board of education, visited the school. Mr. Blanchard is a very large, fine specimen of manhood, somewhat given to corpulency and as he passed through the crowd of children who were just entering the building some one hallooed:

"Fatty; hello old Fatty."
Mr. Blanchard, if the stories told by the Mr. Blanchard, if the stories told by the school children are to be relied upon, became very indignant, and detecting one of the boys caught and chastised him. That afternoon, when school was over, the boy went home in a dilapidated condition. His clothing was torn and his fiesh bruised, and to his mother he ascribed his appearance to a whipping which Mr. Blanchard gave him. That night when Mr. Smith went home from his work he was told what had transpired, and, after examining his boy's condition, became very indignant. On vesterday morning, when he came up town to vesterday morning, when he came up town to his work, he consulted with some friends, who advised him to take out a warrant, charging Mr. Blanchard with assault, and battery, and have him arrested. Mr. Smith's inquiries caused the affair to become street talk, and to

caused the affair to become street talk, and to it all the many rumors were traced.

When the matter was carefully investigated it appears that when Mr. Blanchard entered the school building the pupils were at work. Frank Smith was in Miss Johnson's room, and when the member of the board of education went in some of the pupils began tittering. Young Smith was then with a class being examined, and some one in the class made a remark in which the word "Fatty" took part. The remark, though not in a loud tone, created confusion, and Mr. Blanchard advised the teacher to correct the pupils, and at the same confusion, and Mr. Blanchard advised the teacher to correct the pupils, and at the same time-laid his hands upon young Smith. But just what passed then cannot be told, as the stories vary materially, Mr. Blanchard asserting that he pushed the boy towards the teacher, while the boy says that Mr. Blanchard whipped him and pulled his hair. At any rate, after Mr. Blanchard left the school room he reported the matter to Professor Mitchell and suggested that the pupil be corrected, which was done.

which was done.

When the father of the boy spoke of the trouble he expressed himself as quite indignant, and said:

"That man or no other man can whim my "That man or no other man can whim my "That man or no other man can whim my "That man or no other man can whim my "That man or no other man can whim my "That man or no other man can whim my "That man or no other man can whim my "That man or no other man can whim my "That man or no other man can whim my "That man or no other man or no oth

nant, and said:

"That man or no other man can whip my child the way he was whipped. His hair was pulled out, his scalp cut and his flesh bruised. I don't believe the boy called Mr. Blanchard old fatty, because I have tried to raise him right, but even if he did, Mr. Blanchard had no right to whip him. He should have asked the teacher to do that, and I would have been thoroughly satisfied."

thoroughly satisfied."

Mr. Blanchard thinks that the sensational stories about him will be better known when theroughly investigated. He denies having done anything unkind or harsh and in speaking of it, says:
"I called at the Marietta streeet school yes-

"I called at the Marietta streeet school yesterday morning, and when I entered Miss Johnson's room three or four little boys, who were in a class reciting geography, jumped up and made some kind of exclamation that created considerable commetion. I investigated the matter and the boys were pointed out, and Frank Smith was one of them. I told them to go to Miss Johnson, and they all went except Frank, and he began to hold back and sulk. I pushed him forward once or twice, and may have seized him by the hair. But I state most emphatically that I did not hurthim in the least. I met Mr. Mitchell down stairs and told him the boys needed a whipping, and he carried out my suggestion. That was all there was in it."

A MAD RUN TO A FIRE.

An Alarm Caused by a Burning Roof Calls Cut the Firemen.

An alarm of fire was turned in yesterday evening about six o'clock, from box 16, located at junction Peachtree and Ivy, and was caused

at junction Peachtree and Ivy, and was caused by a small fire in the roof of a small cottage, No. 72 East Baker street. The department turned out, and reaching the scene extinguished the blaze before any great damage was done.

Immediately after the fire it was rumored over the city that Chief Joyner had been thrown from his wagou and seriously hurt. The rumor when investigated was found un true, but grew out of a collision between the chief's wagon and a street car.

Street car companies have been requested to instruct their drivers to stop the cars when the

instruct their drivers to stop the ears when the fire machines are approaching. On Peachtree near Harris, the chief saw a car coming, but thinking it would stop, kept on. The car did not stop, and the wagon struck it, knocking a spoke out of one wheel. No one was hurt. BETTER THAN A LOTTERY TICKET.

Mr. John A. Colvin Fails to Draw a Lotter

Prize But Gets Something Better. John Colvin, the Ballard transfer boss, came within one figure of drawing the first prize in the Louisiana lottery a month ago and since then has not known what a smile was until then has not known what a smile was until yesterday. During the afternoon he entered the baggage room with a big smile on his face. The smile caught Meck Sharp and it surprised him so much that he began humming, 'he never smiled again.'

"Oh, yes, I have smiled again," said Mr. Calvin. catching on, "and I expect to keep on smiling. Hang that lottery ticket, I have just struck something better than that."

"What is it?"

"Why Henry Durand has just dished me ont a bowl of soft shell turtle soup. He has received a thirty pounder and you bet 'twas good. It downs the lottery."

WILL BUILD A BRIDGE.

Nelson Street Wooden Bridge to Give Place

to An Iron Structure. When the general council convenes next Monday Hon. C. A. Collier, of the aldermanic board, who was recently appointed a special committee to confer with the Central and East Tennessee railreads concerning a new iron bridge at the Nelson street crossing, will submit his report. Mr. Collier has conferred with the officers of both roads, and has secured a promise from them that they will build an iron bridge at the crossing like the one on Broad street.

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter' Little Liver Pills if they will positively curs it? People who have used them speak frank-ly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

FITS: All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after firts day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street, has the finest line of Hebrew New Year Cards ever seen in Atlanta.

HE WAS READY TO DIE.

ont Regret - He Had Done His Duty.

scott, the Brave Engineer, Goes Off Without Regret—He Had Done His Duty.

"Some funny things, though sad they may be, are found in the railroad accidents;" said an old commercial tourist yesterday afternoon at Durand's. "I have spent years of my life on the road and during that time have been in collisions, run-offs and all kinds of break-ups. I was in the collision at Sugar Valley Monday night, you know?"

"Yes, bad thing, wasn't it?" asked one of the crowd to whom the tourist was talking.

"Well, yes; it was bad and in addition to that if was very sad. But let me tell you that man Scott, the engineer on the freight train, was the bravest man I ever saw. He didn't know what fear was."

"Did he know he was going to die?".

"Yes, poor fellow, he knew it and met it like a man, but the best part of it is he was ready to go. The man was up on his cab when the passenger engine struck him. The collision was hard, and threw the engineer clear across the main line upon the ground."

"That was a good long fall."

"Well, you would have thought so. I was one of the first to reach him and he was suffering terribly. We made him as easy as we could, and while we were doing so he was perfectly conscious and in a pleasant humor. He seemed to realize that he was going to die, and looking at some one asked:

"'Is there a lady on the train?"

"Yes, there are just three,' some one answered.

"'Yes, there are just three,' some one an-"Well, I have a wife and children at my home in Baltimore, and I should so like to talk to one of them before I die, for I am going to die, and that pretty soon, too."
"Did he see them?" asked some one of the drummers.

drummers.

"Oh, yes," he answered, "some one left the injured and dying engineer, and going to the ladies' car approached one of the ladies and stated what was wanted. There were just three ladies on the car, a mother and her two daughters. They were as brave as the engineer himself, and when the mother understood the nature of the request she turned to the gentleman, saving:

nature of the request she turned to the gentle-man, saying:

"Will we go? Certainly we will.'

"The mother arose and, followed by the daughters, went to the engineer. The sight was not at all pleasant. The engineer was cut and torn about the limbs. He was dirty and bruised, and many men shuddered as they looked at him."

"Torn up badly?" asked a member of the crowd.

"Yes, mighty bad," said the tourist, "but the ladies took no notice of it. The mother kneeled on one side and the two daughters on kfieled on one side and the two daughters on the other. They took the dying man's hands in theirs and the mother asked:

''Are you suffering much?

''Oh, no,' he said, 'I don't feel much pain, I am going to die, and when I am gone I want

I am going to die, and when I am gone I want you to write to my wife and little ones for me."
"What shall I tell them? asked the lady.
""Tell them that I died doing my duty. Died at my post, and that this collision was in no way my fault. Tell them that I am ready to go. The new schedule is on. It may be hard to make, but I'll get in on time. The road to that station is straight and double tracked, and I can make good time. Tell her that I have a good train dispatcher in my Master, and that there is no danger."
"Then his mind began to wander and in a short time he died with the three ladies kneel-

short time he died with the three ladies kneeling about him. There was not a dry eye

"How fast were you running when you "How fast were you running struck?" About twenty miles. When the engines struck and the steam began to escape I thought the cars were dropping into a river. The people were knocked about terribly. That poor fellow Donnally, died I see."
"Yes, he died."
"Well, I dien't think he was hurt. But that negro fireman on the freight was horribly

that negro fireman on the freight was horribly scalded. The skin peeled off him in flakes and he suffered terribly, I tell you." "The excursion came near jumping into "Yes, but we sent back and flagged 'em. Do you know one of the first things Scott did was to tell some one to send back and flag that

PERSONAL.

Dr. R. Y. HENLEY, dentist, 321 Whitehall Bussey repairs old bats, 2 Marietta street.

WALTER GREGORY, attorney-at-law, Jackson HARRY LYNAN, ticket broker, 30 Wall street, uys and sells railroad tickets. Go to Sam Walker, 21 Marietta street, fo

he finest picture frames in the city. tue thu sat COLONEL CHAS. ESTES, president of the King cotton mill, of Augusta, was in the city yes-JUDGE C. I. WELLBORN. of the Northeas-

tern circutt, who has been in Atlanta for several days, left for home last night. DR. H. V. M. MILLER has returned to this city, after a pleasant visit of several weeks to Heyward White Sulphur Springs, N. C. MISS MAGGIE BETZ, of Columbus, who has

een spending several weeks in Marietta, is visiting Mrs. F. B. Wilson, 172 Mangum street. MRS. E. M. SMITH, who has been spending

the summer with relatives in the city, returned to her home in Thomasville, yesterday. LIZZIE EVANS was lately presented with a new musical instrument called a "banjuerine," something between a banjo and guitar. She will

introduce it in her new play. "Our Angel," at De-Give's opera house next Monday night. AT THE KIMBALL: J D Lovelace and wife,

Marion, Ala, M Heiburn, New York; Miss Mamle Belt, Va; J P Stevens, Atlanta, Ga; J A McDow, Lancaster; O, Pierce. Philadelphia; S D Morris, To-Belt. Va.; J P Stevens, Atlanta, Ga; J A McDow, Lancaster; O. Pierce. Philadelphia; S D Morris, To-ledo, N Y; H F Whceler, J E Gillespie, New York, D B Collier, Hudson, N Y; George S Evans, New Orleans, La; R N Polk, Montgomery, Ala; J E Freser, New York; Mr and Mrs A E Aligere, New Orleans, La; Tom H Martin, Baltímore, Maryland; H M Hammore, Philadelphia, Pa; J W Carbin, New York; M F Ruse, Ealtimore, Md; James G Smith, Birmin; tham, Ala; C H Naylor, Ra ling, Pa; M Frank, Columbus, Miss; Arthur Pou, 1 allo otton, Ga; Frank Potts, Chatianuoca, Ton; C H Landenberger, Philadelphia; W D Juckins, New York: A De Walife, New Orleans, La; V J Fragin, Atlanta, Ga; H B Eubanks, Spr ramburg, SC; Wm D East, T lay, Washington, D C; Stephen A Sessar and wife, Ferdinand, Fla; Miss Heljen Blythe, Miss Zelda Lawrence, Miss Pauline De Joice, Little Annie Llood, Mrs T M Brown, Mr Joseph F Erlene, Mr Charles Mottinis, Er T M Brown, Mr Joseph F Erlene, Mr Charles Mottinis, Er T M Brown, Mr Mr Charles B Cooper, Mr Howard James, Jr, of the Hellen Blythe Company; Mrs M A Reynolds, Mrs Read, Mrs L Jenkins, two children and nurse, B G Sanders, H L MeDer, Atlanta; W S Richardson, John Gormon, Dalton, Georgia; Charles Esley, Georgia; H A Tarrer, Jr, Albany, Ga; Frank L Henry, Macon, Ga; Miss Gipsy McDaniel, Charles Esley, Georgia; H A Tarrer, Jr, Albany, Ga; Frank L Henry, Macon, Ga; H Haldens, New York; Dr R P Myers and wife, Savannah, Ga, Azel Freeman, Macon, Ga; H Haldens, New York; Dr R P Myers and wife, Savannah, Ga, Azel Freeman, Macon, Ga; H R R Nash, Durham, N C; Mis E Emms Stewart, Macon, Ga; Stallester, GA Reams, New York; Dr E Fisher, Cleveland, Ohio; A S Clay, Marietta, Ga; Dw Lumi, Knoxville, Tenu: Julius Hannan, New York: O F Eane, Chicago, Ill: Rev Hugh Johnston and wife, Foromo, Canada; F F Rogers, J D Banneker, New York: A L Miller, Perry, Ga; C N Randolph, U S A; Mrs Odtrell and see vant, Mrs G Hodoson, Owensboro, Ky, Mrs H Kate C aw, Miss Nellie Petton, Logansport, Ind; J W Dobson, Rome, Ga; J C Street, Bluff Springs,

Mooney, James M Greer, Lexington, Ky.

AT THE MARKHAM HOUSE C Johnson,
New York; R M Clayton, Atlanta; L P Jerigan,
White Plains, Ga; J C Wages, Augusta, Ga; T Carpar, New Orleans, La; F W Craun, St Louis, Mo: D
T Geron and daughter, Jacksonville, Fla; J H Hammond, Atlanta; J M Roblis an, Indianajolis, Ind. N
W Talbott, Milistury, Ky; James Clayborn, Boston,
Mass: W M Legg, Villa Rica, Georgia,
C C Corbin, Durham, N C; I I Gresham, Mrs Gresham, Abbot B Gresham, Miss B Abrams, Geo B Turpin, Macon; John H Miller, Den West, S J A Gray,
city; T J Walkor, Madison; F H Dearing, hoston; T
R Whiteley, Douglass; Joe Sporks, C S
Shattue, Griffin; E L Eagleston, Abe Fry,
olity; G Z Bialock, Janstono, Ga;
G Hanley, Carterisville; C R Clay, Masietta, Ga; W
B Glover, New York; E S Lemons, New York; R L
Rogers, Convers; A M Failillo, Cartersville; DrC
Berkelay, C S Amall, city; J Caster, South Carolina;
A E Eagleston, C; S Jacobs, Pennsylvania; W C
Matthews, Georgia; C J Sewart, Bailt
more, Md; K P Young, Suawana, Ga;
W A Griffin, City; J A Bozeman, Ari; Misses Ella
and Sallie Lingeter, Mast Bluff, RC; B W Evans,
Jr, Sandersville; Mrs G J Drake, R A Drake, Griffin,
A S Clay, J B Glover; Marietta, Ga; J C Honter, C J
Hunt, Atlanta; L O Benton, Monticello, Ga; J C
Addisshold, Columbus, Miss; Thomas Evans, City;
E Y Mallony and family, Macon, William Farming,
New York; P H Crimpler, Bainbridge, Ga; J A Sems,
L&N R; A S Clay, Marietta, Ga; M R Herris, AT THE MARKHAM House C Johnson

MELONS AND CORN

Missed From a West End Resident's Carden Patch.

OTHER EVENTS WITH THE POLICE. Man and His Wife Arrested-The Jewelry

and Case Recovered-A Chinese Row-Other Police News.

William Brown, a jet black negro, with square shoulders and a heavy, round chest, was given a cell in the city prison yesterday morning by Sergeant White and Mounted Officer Hetson. Brown's agreet was due to a warrant charging him with larceny, and the warrant was sworn out by Dr. Wilson, near West End. The doctor owns a small place, and being quite fond of watermelons and roasting-ears, has fond of watermelons and roasting-ears, has raised quite a large crop of both. Recently he has discovered that some one else is as fond of the melons and corn as himself, and has been the melons and corn as himself, and has been helping himself freely to the choice of both, but always making his selection between dark and daylight. The doctor did not relish the nocturnal calls, and by careful watching secured information which induced him to believe that a negro known as William or Elijah Brown was responsible for the theft. The matter was reported to Sergeant White, and at the same time a warrant charging Brown with larceny was swom out. After receiving the warrant Sergeant White began investigating the matter, and soon became satisfied that Brown had been calling at the place towards midnight with a wagon which he loaded with melons and corn, and which he peddled through the back streets during the day. Brown's home was found to be on Foster street, and when the officers called they found him asleep. He made an attempt to escape by springing through the window, but on the outside was an officer ready to receive him.

They Rowed all Around. As. Jones and Sallie Jones, his wife, reside As Jones and Saine Jones, his wife, reside on Haynes street, and near them live John and Sallie Maddox. The two women have been extremely friendly lately and are with each other as much as possible. The two men, however, are not quite so friendly. Yesterday afternoon the Maddox woman asked her friend afternoon the Maddox woman asked her friend to call after tea with her husband and spend the evening. The Jones woman finally induced her husband to go with her but when the pair reached the Maddox home they found the doors locked and the lights out. The uninviting appearance did not intimidate the Jones woman, and she began pounding upon the door. The knocks were loud, and Maddox sprang from his bed and opening the door wanted to know who was trying to break into his house. This started a row which awoke the neighborhood, and a police officer was sent for. Call Officer Thompson responded, and arresting Jones and his wife conducted them to police headquarters where they were booked for disorderly conduct and quarreling. for disorderly conduct and quarreling

The Jewelry Has Been Found.

The case of jewelry which was stolen from Mr. J. W. Willis' residence, 131 South Pryor street, was recovered yesterday. It will be re membered that on the day of Mr. Willis grandfather's funeral the residence was entered and a case containing several pieces of jewelry and some coin was taken. The matter was then reported at police headquarters, but nothing could be ascertained until yesterday morning, when Mr. E. P. Chamberlin surrendered the case containing a part of the jewelry to Chief Connoly. Mr. Chamberlin's servanthad found the case secretal in the weedshad where found the case secreted in the woodshed, where the thief had probably placed it.

A Rat Eater and a Moke.

Sam Ling, the laundry boss on Marietta street, was washing a pair of celluloid cuffs last night, when Charley Washington, a negro, entered the place and wanted some money changed. Ling changed the note and Washington began quarreling, saying that the laundryman had not given him enough. Ling threw a hot iron at the negro and a rough and the state of the saying that the laundryman had not given him enough. Ling threw a hot iron at the negro and a rough and the saying t tumble fight ensued and continued until Call Officer Thompson separated and arrested both

The Tyler Desk company, of St. Louis, Mo., manufacturers of Office Desks and Interior Fittings for Banks, Court Houses and Government Buildings, have just published a new 100 page illustrated Catalogue of new designs. Architects and business men should send for it: free. Postage 7.

Many People Refuse to Take Cod Liver Oil on account of its unpleasant taste. Th difficulty has been overcome in Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. It being a palatable as milk, and the most valuable remedy known for the treatment of Consumption, Scrofula and Bronchitis, General Debility, Wasting Diseases of Children, Chronic Coughs and Colds, has caused physicians in all parts of the world to use it. Phy sicians reject our little vatients take it with plea ure. Try Scott's Emulsion and be convinced.

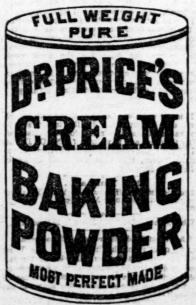
Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup for Chil dren teething, greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation-will allay all pain and spasmodic action. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Horse timers at Blue's, 97 and 99 Peachtree street.

Sam'l W. Goode & Co. Sell at Auction Splendid renting property on Currier and Rondeau streets, Tuesday next at 4 p. m. Small, Neat Homes at Auction

by Sam'l W. Goode & Co. Tuesday next on Currie street near Jackson, and on Rondeau near E Cair street. Terms easy. Call for plats,

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Used by the United States Government. Indorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest and Most Healthful. Dr. Price's the only Baking Powder that does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in Carontain Ammonia, Chee BAKING POWDER CO. NEW.YORK. CHICAGO. 6 or 8p fol nrui d&w last p wk ST. LOUIS

G. W. ADATRAII: : : : : : AUCTIONEER

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—BY VIRTUE OF an order of the Court of Ordinary, granted at Chambers, september 13th, 1887, will be sold at the Court house on Saturday, the 24th day of September, 1887, within the legal hours of sale, the following personal perishable property of the estate of Louis E. Borchien, deceased, to-wit:

ONE BAY HORSE, about 16 hands high and seven years old, and a TOP BUGGW AND HARNES. Terms cash, September 15th, 1887.

MORRIS HYRSCH, sat sun tues sat

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THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON HERE REPRESENTED. Justice to yourself demands a look through the most complete stock we have ever shown.

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≪Clothiers and Tailors,≪I> 42 AND 44 WHITEHALL STREET.

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Cotton and Woolen Mill Specialties

MAXWELL'S GIN SAW GUMMER GENERAL MILL FURNISHERS Iron Working Machinery, Machinists' Tools, Engineers' Supplies, Belting,

Hose and Packing, Wrought Iron Pipe Fittings and Brass Goods,

62 SOUTH BROAD STREET, ATLANTA.

LIME, CEMENT AND COAL.

A BEAUTIFUL set of Solitaire DIAMOND Ear Rings, with every ton of Lump Coal purchased from us this season. We will give you a ticket entitling you to a chance of securing a lovely set of DIA.

MONDEARRINGS. When you give your order a duplificate of it and a number of same will bel dropped into a box at our office, and on the first of next April, at 10 o'clocks, m., a little boy will unsea, and open the box and take therefrom one of the duplicates, the number of which shall take the Diamonds and the lucky holder can receive the Earrings immediately. This is no lottery or humbur scheme, but a method we have adopted to advertise our magnificent Jellico Parlor Coal. We will have the

No. 8 Loyd st.

SCIPLE SONS.

SCIPLE SONS, ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF AND REDUCES INSURANCE.

Sewer Pipe, Terra Cotta Chimney Tops, Stove Thimbles, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Laths, Cypress and Pine Shingles, Plasterers' Hair, Marble Dust, White Sand, Best Grate and Smith Coals. NO. 8 LOYD STREET, NEAR MARKHAM HOUSE, ATLANTA, GA

Wesleyan Female Institute

STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.



Opens September 21st, 1887. One of the First Schools for Young Ladies in the Union. A 11D ments thorough. Buildings elegant, Steam heat, Gas light. Situation Leautiful. Cli m ate spl Pupils from nineteen States. All important advantages in one greatly reduced charge. B card, walights, English, Latin, French, German, Music, for Scholastic year, from September to Jun e, \$260. Catalogue, write to the Rev. WM. A. HARRIS, D. D., President, Staunton, Virginia.

TITLE GUARANTEE COMPANY.

Land Title Warranty and Safe Deposit Company, OF ATLANTA.

28 PEACHTREE STREET AND ROOMS 1 AND 2 CONSTITUTION BUILDING. CAPITAL STOCK \$100,000.00.

ABBOTT & SMITH, Attorneys.

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No. 10 WALL STREET, NEW YORK. Have Always for Sale for Cash, or on Easy Terms on Car Trust, or Will Exchange for Good Securities, a
Complete Assortment of

BOX, FLAT, GONDOLA, STOCK AND REFRIGERATOR CARS we sa las p Also, PASSENGER AND COMBINATION CARS AND LOCOMOTIVES.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

Leave Atlanta		7:15 pm	2:20 pm	8:30 am	6:00 pm	* 3:00 pm	+12:30p
Arrive Griffin	8:29 am	Sy5 pm	4:05 pm	10:08 ani	7:55 pin	 4:35 - Uan 	*********
Atrive Barnesville	8:52 am	9:19 pm		10:43 am	8:45 pm	* 5:35 pm	-
Arrive Macon	10:25 am	10:50 pm	6:30 pm	12:25 pm			********
Arrive Columbus	2:45 pm	9:30 pm				***********	-
rrive Eufaula	4:02 pm	4:26 am					
rrive Montgomery via Eufaula.	7:12 pm	7:25 am				**********	CONCREMENTS
rrive Albany	2:45 pm	11:05 pm	1:20 am				.eccionecco
rrive Millen	2:08 pm	3:08 am					
Arrive Savannah	5:00 pm	6:15 am		Side			SERVICE CONTRACTOR
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VOL. XIX.

EVERY DEPAI

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JUST SUCH A TRADE, BECAUSE HE DESERVED IT!

He Bought Early! HE BOUGHT WELL!

He Bought With the Ready Cash His stock was selected with care-He used judgment in its purchase. The result is a Bewildering Display

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PERFECT IN EVERY DETAIL.

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Which will be found to be at once RICH IN ITS CHARACTER

. --AND--REASONABLE AS TO PRICE

N. B.-13 men are employed in this department alone, and are kept busy.

Here will be found a Marvelous Assortment DESIRABLE PRODUCTIONS

-Of the season,-IN ALL THE NEWEST TINTS.

Moss Thibet Cloths. Surah Twills, Serge Foule, Henrietta Cloths,

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German Broadcloths, Ottoman Cords, All Wool Tricots, Two-Toned French Plaids, Aly's Cloths, Cut Cashmere,

English Berbers. These and many other Novelties are to be

LAVISH PROFUSION,

and the prices will be found to be such as assure their immediate sale. Read a few